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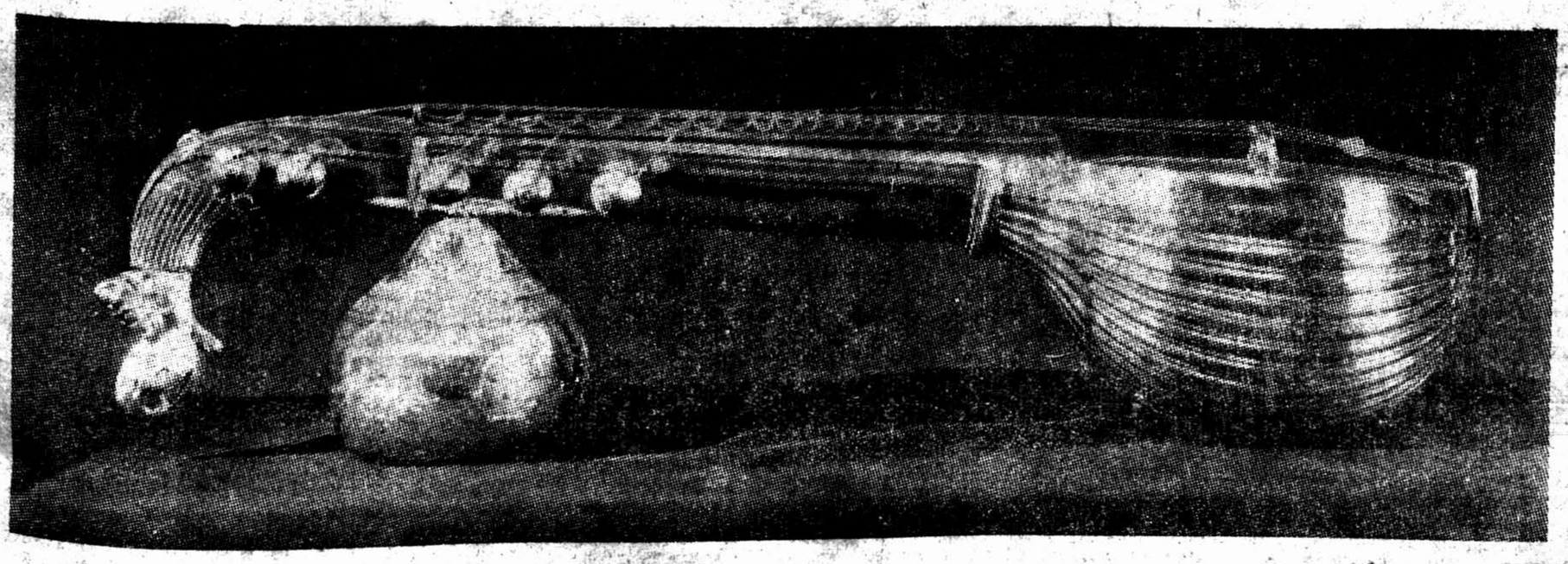
BOMBAY ARTISTE HONOURED

SMTI KESARBAI KERKAR



Smti Kesarbai Kerkar was presented with the title of "Sur Shree" and also with a silver 'veena' by Maharaja Sris Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar on behalf of the Kesar Bai Sanman Samity of Cal cutta during the recent session of the All-India Music Conference over which the Hon. Dr. Jayakar presided.

JOE LOUIS ON HIS FIRST FIGHTS

(See Page 5)

OUR SERIAL STORY

11TH INSTALMENT

CHAPTER XXVI
Three Men See Reason

"What do you mean—what do you imply by that, Magerison?" Thorrold was woefully disconcerted yet preserved an offended and arrogant front. "Why should there be any thought, even of a—a 'trinity at the Assizes?'" He laughed in his throat. "You, my dear Magerison, will be the only figure-head appearing there I think; then the trinity?"

"We three—we pitiful three: we band of brothers in deep infamy". It pleased Magerison to be flippant and to jingle his words so; his mood was still one of coolness, not fearful but sardonically pleased. "You Thorrold, and friend Igod here, and of course, my utterly repugnant self. Item one: Magerison, blackmailer. Item two: Thorrold, accessory before or after the fact of murder. Three, Benjamin Igod of the same calibre and in the same connection! I say, what a tip-top and scandalous bust-up for the rustics of the district, what?"

"You will change your tune, I think, Magerison, when the police arrive: accessories 'before or after the fact of murder' is most interesting but quite futile y' know! Whose murder, Magerison—whose?"

"Have you forgotten?"

A simple question yet a terrible one. Igod's face lost it's smugness; Thorrold looked like a thief taken in his craft—a terrible question!

"I am afraid", said Thorrold "I must have done". This with a dread calmness

"Had you not a brother, once?" asked Magerison.

Lividity descended on Thorrold's mask of a face, where greyness had been.

"I—I had", he muttered

"A twin brother?"

"Born but a few moments before myself—yes". answered Thorrold.

"Is that brother alive today?"

"I think not, Mr. Magerison".

"Could you then point to his resting-place. Thorrold?"

"I—I'm afraid not, Mr. Magerison". It was strange to see how the duel was fought. Each man was so certain of his thrust and so sure in his foil that neither could allow an advantage for all that both fought desperately.

"Then if I were to tell you that I could. what would you say to that. Thorrold?"

Igod and the master of Thorroldan exchanged a swift glance. Then:

"I should tell you Mr. Magerison," said Thorrold bitterly, yet quietly, "that you are a liar sir—a damned liar!"

"Thank you for the courtesy, Thorrold and all that kind of thing, but tell me, can you remember just how that brother was—was dressed when last you—er—saw him?" A strange tack on which to turn a new play of tactics yet Thorrold pretended not to see aught unusual in it for all that his blood was beginning to chill and his hair to crinkle like cat-skin in frost.

"I really believe I could" he stated buoyantly. "I really think I could do that for you!"

"Then you'll remember that he wore in his buttonhole that day, a sprig of elder flowers———"

Thorrold, it appeared, was lifted by terrible yet invisible hands from his chair. He shot bolt upright and his lower jaw gibbered and grew wet with the suddenly arisen dribble of his mouth. His ears were waxen now his eyes studded in reddish pools of shadow. A momentary change yet one most marked. He recalled in a sickening flash, the warming Spring morning of 1896 when his brother, sauntering lazily along the moors' edge on that, the last day of his life, had carefully affixed a sprig of elder leaves and blossom in the lapel of his silk bound broad-cloth jacket. He saw, as if on a suddenly presented picture the twigs that quivered there with every step the tall man, who was his twin, made on the uneven ground—elder flowers; an elder spray—how could Magerison know of this—and his brother buried deep beneath five hundred tons of fallen stone?

"Y-yes he—he was wearing a buttonhole—like that!" The admission was dragged in halting words from those mouthing lips. Igod, aghast, looked on. Heedless helpless, hopeless—he no longer was a factor to be counted on. or with.

"So I perceived", said Magerison, in a voice triumphant as a thunder roll taking its violent way to the silences after a storm. "So I saw—less than an hour ago, Thorrold!"

And then Basil Magerison told the master of Thorroldan and old Benjamin Igod of the mummified thing that sat enthroned amid a fortune in gems beneath their feet—in the lead mines—beneath Hound's Pasture.

Thorrold listened; Igod listened: then two old men no longer were defiant in their age, but pitiful; two broken things that no longer had reason nor the power of hurt, but only sadness, great fear and the misery that only guilty age can know, approaching death. And Magerison, that mysterious and implacable being—as Igod and Thorrold conjured him to be—let it be seen that the salt of tears could be reached by his emotions—they saw his eyes redden behind the sting of their nearness. In the presence of such an agony it was difficult for him to stand dry-eyed.

"You poor devils", he gulped over the words, "hang me, but I cannot help but pity you! You pitiful pair of old fools—so you actually thought that the un-wisdom of years would militate against the wisdom that is of today? You thought that thirty years of comparative calm presaged a life time of peace, despite crime, eh? And you tried to fight me from what you considered to be an impregnable stronghold but that which I knew only to be a pack of cleverly erected cards, you poor, pitiful, inane and helpless couple of old fools!" Then: "Why not cave in and take your separate gruels? Rely on me to help you all I can?"

There was for a moment or so a silence before Thorrold, calmly yet listlessly answered:

"I thank you, Magerison—I do thank you. I cannot say more". His voice was clear and steady; he spoke from his heart. "Yet you forget—or ignore—our greatest injury to you. Have we not 'phoned the police to—to come and take you as a blackmailer?"

Magerison's impish humour mastered and subdued the sudden gust of dull anger that possessed him because of those stark words. Once and for all, in his dealings with Igod and his master he subordinated emotion to the lighter dominance of flippancy.

"Oh, don't you worry your head about that little job o' work, Thorrold". he laughed. "Let's consider it only in the light of a jovial episode, what? Quite a joke, you know, after all! Why not let your visitors engage their superbly legal intellects in considering the sad case of Leathley's sudden death? You understand? Dawning lights of hope were lit in both faces. "You simply can't have corpses cumbering your undesecrated hearth—what I mean to say is—well—it isn't done! There'll have to be an inquest and what not. Without you're intending to pickle and preserve that rogue's carcase as—as an interesting specimen I advise you to let them manhandle it as much as they like. Now, there's your excuse, if you've wit to make use of it! A good 'un, what?"

Thorrold's answer was a strange one.

"I give you my solemn word of honour, Magerison", he slowly stated, "that I had not the slightest concern in—in my brother's death. Igod here will bear me out, if you think his word's worth acceptance—and I've never known him lie yet—in those circumstances. Magerison I stand; later when you have proved them to be true to your satisfaction I—I shall ask you, Magerison, to do me the honour of—of shaking me by the hand".

"The Lord's will be done", Igod almost yelled, his eyes blue blazes of enthusiasm, "Aa allus said, maister, ye had it in ye t' be a great man. Hallelujah ses Aa, an' be damned to any man what ses otherwise! Tha's proved thysen, maister—tha's shown thysen fer what Aa've alus known ye t' be—an' t' lion hes lain dahn wi' t' lamb at last—amen, and' praise be!"

And strangely enough Thorrold did not reprimand his text-quoting old retainer—no more did Magerison mock.

Strangely enough also silence—a pregnant silence that was all for good—sealed between these erstwhile enemies a pact that had its first foundations on toleration and for its eventual pinnacles trust and a strange friendship.

The Israeli flag was hoisted over No. 18, Manchester Square, London recently for the first time now that de facto recognition has been given. For five years No. 18 has been the H. Q. of the British Association for the Jewish Naticnal Home and similar organisations. It is now the British H. Q. of the Israel Government.

CHAPTER XXVII
Dust goes to Dust

The police arrived; a doctor followed them; the police took interminable notes—the doctor asked interminable questions, and dawn was blue and grey beneath the lowering skies when at length the case of Richard Leathley was disposed of. Igod cursed between times of murmuring Biblical adjurations: his plight was as pathetic as it was one of utter confusion. Thorrold, unwearied and powerfully calm was a source of quiet strength to all concerned in the little drama and Magerison was his own puckishly humorous self what time the police were severe and suspicious and the doctor reserved and cautious. In no wise to be disconcerted; in all ways to assert his ignorance of Leathley and his life and death—these seemed to be alone the capital aims of Basil Magerison, Esq.

And in the morning's full light Dorothy, recovered, albeit drawn of face and dark of eye, asked for her lover to be sent for—asked openly, confidently and with a purpose in her voice that even the pertinacious Mrs. Stevenson dared not challenge. So Magerison went to Dorothy's room and talked with her. He told her much that was of importancea to her, and carefully retained all that would have disturbed her; and he left her at length sublimely happy in the amazing knowledge that Magerison, Thorrold and Igod formed together a combination, strangely potent, strangely almingled, yet a wonderful monitor to good for all who dwelt beneath the roof of the piory of Thorroldan. For hours she lay musing on this extraordinary twist that complicated affairs had taken— hours during which Igod, Thorrold and Magerison took their ways on exploration.

Now that all was to be gained from an open avowal of what had for a generation been regarded as secrecies, now gained from open discussion and thought. Basil Magerison took Igod and his master, Thorrold out through the secret door in the study wall, down the rope ladder and into the lead mines

The trio carefully picked its way along the scintilating corridors, this time illuminated by three powerful petrol gas storm lanterns. Magerison made his final arrangements so complete that he carried spare mantles for the triple jets of the lanterns and further, a two gallon tin of petrol to serve as fuel. He had told Thorrold that a thorough examination of the chamber in the rock was now necessary and an inventory of all the jewels and monastery plate was also called for. Further than this the mummified body of Thorrold's brother would have to be recovered in order that it might have decent burial.

Grimly, however, Magerison had determined that the living and the dead, begotten of the same forgotten mother, should be brought face to face. He had, provisionally, accepted Thorrold's word when he had stated he was in no way to blame for his brother's death. The word given was in its way tremendously re-assuring and vitally valuable: the effect of the meeting would be eternally convincing.

And so at last Elton Moresby Thorrold,: the living brother, saw before him John Moresby Thorrold the dead. Saw the long dead features, preserved in the peaty atmosphere of the tunnel, hardly marred by dissolution, saw the faded sprig of elder flowers still in the lapel of the coat; the wide-winged collar was now blue and rough and ruined with dust; the thick vicuna of its clothes was coarse and threadbare with age, yet buttons and bindings of silk still gleamed and the cuff-links shone like ovals of bronze within the glowing aureole of the lanterns.

"That—that is my brother?" No pen could ever describe the agonised sound held in bondage by Thorrold's unbelieving question.

"That was your brother Thorrold!"

Basil Magerison turned away that he should not see the old man's fearful eyes. Benjamin Igod knelt and prayed—with the wild fervency of that twisted nature of his that was, at root so inflexibly straight. Despite his tortuous ways through all emotions, Igod at heart, held planted the strong stem of a faith.

And Thorrold wept.

And a noise came—again air thundered and gusted in the lead mine galleries. Again there arose the welling cries of that fearful Hound of Death tha ranged Hound's Pasture—

(Continued on page 24)

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'MY FIRST FIGHTS'

By Joe Louis

When I was 19 years old I trained for the international light heavyweight golden gloves in Chicago. I wanted to take that title.

I worked hard but when we weighed in I was an ounce over weight That started an argument. The golden gloves people said they could not let me go against the Polish light heavyweight champ because I was over the limit for that class. They called in Bishop Sheil and The Chicago Tribune sports writers, and when the got through talking it was fixed that I could fight, but if I won, the points would still go to the Polish team. I said that was okay with me.

The night of the fight we paraded into Chicago Stadium and it was all flags and the bands played all the different countries' songs, and we got our pictures taken, and then we marched out again with all the people cheering.

I got set in my dressing room and a boy named Joe Sardatti was with me. He was my substitute in case I was ruled out again the last minute.

Then a man came into the dressing room. He hollered, "Is Joe Barow in here? and I got up and this man told me, "Arch Ward wants you, ringside right away. Something important." Arch Ward is sports editor on The Chicago Tribune. They run the golden gloves.

Unexpected Trip To Gary

Mr. Ward said, "Joe, you ever been to South Band, Ind?" and I said, "No sir, I've never been any place but Detroit and Chicago. I never stopped off anywhere between." Mr. Ward shook his head and said, "I don't know what's the matter, Joe, but they want you to go down to the police Station." He said, "You go back to your dressing room and get into your street clothes." Then six policemen came in, with guns, and when I was dressed they picked me up and marched me out of the stadium. I asked then what's up, and they said they got orders to take down to Gary, Ind. because a man down there had seen my Golden gloves picture in the paper and he recognized me as the man who had killed his wife in South Bend in 1926. I thought this was a frame up. I told the policemen, "How could it be I killed a wife in 1926? In 1926 I was only 12 years old, and I never even heard of South Bend. I was a boy in a cotton patch in Alabama," when I got to Gary the Sheriff said he was sorry. He saw it was all a mistake and he didn't mean for the order to go to Chicago to pick me up on the say-so of this man who'd seen my picture in the paper. So I never got to fight that night. I felt bad but the sports writers and the other boys said it was all right They said no one would think I was in a murder and that I got out of the fight They said there was all kinds of rumors around Chicago that night and everbody was talking about me. They all said that it was a gag. I never heard no more about, it I fought my last amateur fight against Joe Bauer, a Cleveland boy on June 12, 1934. It was in Ford Field in Detrait, in the inter-city light heavyweights. I put him away in the first round with a left to the jaw and a right to the head. It didn't go hardly a minute and a half, and it was over Right after that I asked Mr. Roxborough could I fight professional. I said I would like to make some real money to give my mother. Mr. Roxborough told me he thought we better wait a while He said he figured I was too young, but if I wanted to try for it he would help me

A Beloved Mentor

We went over to my house and Mr Roxborough talked with my folks and they said it would be all right, whatever he wanted to do. Mr. Roxborough took me to Chicago He introduced me to Julian Black, who had fighters there They hired Jack Blackmurn. He trained me for all my fights for eight years and he taught me almost everything I knew I loved that Blackburn. He called me "Chappie" and I called him "Chappie" and whatever he told me to do in the ring I did it, and it was right. I hardly ever threw a punch but what Chappie passed on it first He died right after my fight with Abe Simon for Army Relief

I left my Home in Detrait about the middle of June in 1934 right after my last amateur fight Julian Black and John Roxborough rented a room for me in Bill Bottom's apartment on 46th Street and South Parkway in Chicago Bottom was a chef He ran the kitchen in all my training camps later Jack Blackburn gat dol. 35 a week at first but when I got in the big money he was cut in for 10 per cent of the manager's share I liked the training, mostly the roadwork. Always have, I would get up around in the morning and run twice around Washington Park. It was about three miles once around Chappie would wait for me outside. He would let me go back to the house again after that, and go back to bed Around 11 o'clock I would get up again and have a good breakfast. When it settled I would go down to George Trafton's gym and work out with the gloves Chappie Blackburn kept me blocking punches. He worked on my fighting position. He never said things to swell my head. He never said I was a good fighter. He never compared me with other fighters, but he would say, "You can do anything. You can beat anyone you can hit, but you got to get in position to hit." He said. "in a year I'll have you hitting any one of them."

Learn How To Shift

Sometimes at night he would let me go to a movie but mostly we would sit around and talk boxing. He would show how to throw punches without losing your balance. He kept drilling away at that I told him I won all my amateur fights with my left hook and he saw how my right hand pulled me in and left me off balance. He kept after me until I could shift my left foot to put me in position to throw that right without letting myself open for a counter-punch. He was a great boxer and we always got along swell-all but one time. We got into a real argument over the first Conn fight. I'll tell about that later It turned out he was right, as always, and I was wrong.

Mr Black and Mr. Roxborough signed me up for 6 and 10-round fights at the start. The first professional fight was with Jack Kracken a Chicago heavyweight. I got ready for him in two weeks. We fought in the Bacon Casino on July 4, 1934 It was a main bout. I never had to fight preliminaries when I started, because I had a big build-up from the Golden Gloves, especially in Detroit Chappie knew this Krachen, and how he fought. He told me just where to hit to make him drop his guard. It came easy. I put Krachen out in two minutes in the first round. I hit him on the jaw when he dropped his arms to cover his stomach. I got dol 52 cash for that fight. Mr. Black and Mr. Roxborough let me keep all of it. I sent most of it home A week later I take on a boy, Willie Davis and he didn't last but three rounds with me. I got another dol. 54 for that one, and on July 29 I went on with Lary Udell in the Marigold Gardens I got him on the chin in the second round, and they counted him out That was another dol. 101 for me. I won five in a row in Chicago and four of them were knockouts.

In my fourth fight, in August, I stacked against Jack Kranz from Gary, Ind. He had won 12 straight fights. He was fast. I put him on the floor, in the third, but he got up and I never got to land another hard one on him He stayed the eight rounds. I got dol.125 for that fight I got hell from Chappie, too He put in a lot of time showing me how to nail a man who wouldn't stay close like this Kranz Two weeks after that I knocked out Buck Everett of Washingten I put him away in the second with a left.

Wins A Tough Battle

I came back to Detriot for my next fight. They had been matched with Alex Borchuk from Canada, for Sept. 11 in the Naval Armory. I knocked him out in the fourth round, but the crowd didn't know how tough that one was. This Borchuk hit me harder than any fighter hit me before or since. H efetched one to my left jaw that broke one of my back teeth It was 12 o'clock when I got away from the crowd in Detriot that night and came home. My mother was up, waiting for me. The family heard the fight on the radio. They weren't too excited about it. They didn't known how close I came to losing.

I came along good after that I beat Adolf Wigter from Green Bay in Chicago on Sept. 25 Then Mr Roxborough signed me against Art Sykes from New York We fought in Arcadia Gardens in Chicago and I hit him a hundred times but couldn't keep him down I didn't want to hit him any more When he went to the floor in the eight, and got the count, I was glad it was over but when I left the club the doctors were still with him in the dressing room I called the hospital all night to find how he was doing. He was a boy Damon Runyon liked. Mr Runyon told me later, "You almost killed my boy" This Art Sykes never fought again People say to me, "Joe you ever feel sorry for someone you got to punish like that-" and I say, "They come in there to give it to me. I can't say it's a sorry feeling but I don't like to do it."

All these fights, my purses got better and I had plenty to send home. My mother used to say she was glad she'd helped me go my won way in getting to be a fighter and giving up the violin When after I beat Massera in November in 1934 I cleaned up what our family had got on relief and right after that I took on Lee Ramage in Chicago Stadium and I got over dol 2,500 for my end I knoked him out in the eigeth round but he didn't come easy I think that Ramage was the best boxer I ever had against me I could hardly lay one right on that boy I told Blackburn I was afraid he would take me on points, but Chappie said, "You go in there and box." He said. "You tire him out, and then find an opening." In the eight I saw his arms drop a little, Chappie had taught me to watch another fighter's arms. He said, "When a fighter is fresh he keeps his arms at regular height. When he's tired and wants to make believe he's fresh, he hits too high and that's the the giveaway That's when you take him." I knocked this Ramage down three times in the eight. His corner throws in the towel and I get another knockout. I figured if this keeps up I could soon get my mother that house.

Meets Jack Johnson

All this while I never talked much. Chapple talked to the reporters or Roxborough or Blackburn. but I get nothing to say. Mr. Roxborough kept coaching me on manners and such.

When I was coming up in Detroit I met Jack Johnson, the old Negro champion. He came to my camp later two or three times. He was a colourful guy. I heard a lot about him. He was pretty smart in the ring. Whe people said to me, "Joe ,you don't want to make the mistakes Johnson made." I'd thing that was right but I didn't want to make the mistakes some white fighters made outside the ring, either once they got a title. When I got to be champ half the letters I got had some word about Jack Johnson. A lot was from old colored people in the South They thought he disgraced the Negro. I just figured he did what he wanted to do and what he did had no effect on me

In six months fighting pro, I had ten knockout and two decisions Mr. Roxborough and Mr. Black le me come home for Christmas with the family and it was a big Christmas. I had money to buy clothes and watches and such for all my kin. We n big times Then they got me back training My first fight in 1935 I beat Patsy Perroni of Cleveland in the Olympia Stadium in Detroit.

The fight goes to full 10 rounds I drop Perroni three times, but he's tough and stays through My end from that fight came to more than dol. 4,000. I never figured to make that much in one night before I am 21 years old or over

I am getting up in weight now. When I fought Hans Birkie in Duquesne Garden in Pittsburgh the week after the Perroni fight, I am up to 194. This Birkie could fight good, but before the end of the 10th he couldn't hardly keep from just going on his face They threw in and carried him to his corner and I got another knockout. After that Mr Roxborough and Mr. Black take me out to Los Angeles for a return with Leo Ramage at Wrigley Field I knocked him out with a left hook in the second round. I get over dol 3,000 for that.

Called 'Brown Bomber'

My picture and my name got in all the papers after I beat Ramage the second time. They called me "Brown Bomber" and it got out that the writers thought that up, but they didn't. Mr Roxborough was talking about me one night in Detroit to Scotty Monteith, who was a fighter and then a manager Then Mr. Monteith went home that night he got the idea. He called Mr Roxborough on the telephone. He said "I got a good name for your boy You call him The Brown Bomber.' That's how it was

Chappie Blackburn started getting me in shape for a fight with Natie Brown in Detroit. That fight meant a lot. Mr. Roxborough and Mr. Black had made a deal with Mike Jacobs who runs the Twentieth Century Sporting Club. Mr Jacobs was bucking the Madison Square Garden promoters who controlled the heavyweight class, which meant they controlled the top money in fighting. See the Madison Square Garden promoters were on the outs with the Hearst sports writers—Mr Ed Frayne Damon Runyon and Mr. Bill Fransworth. The Garden promoters wanted to raise the rent at Madison Square Bowl for the Hearst Milk Fund fights

Different promoters tried to get me after I beat Ramage the second time, but most of them had shady propositions. Jimmy Johnston who was the promoter for Madison Square Garden he wanted me too, but there was always a catch in it One promoter called Mr. Roxborough on the telephone in Detroit about that time. He said You got a colored fighter and you're a colored manager. You'll have to take less than other fighters and your man will have to lose a fight

(Continued On Page 24)

Joe Louis, heavyweight boxing champion of the world, shown conversing with American screen star George Murphy.—U.S.I.S.

JOE LOUIS' LIFE STORY WILL REGULARLY APPEAR IN THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME IN CHINA

Glimpses Of The Final Stage In War Of Liberation

BY RAYMOND WONG

Exclusive To the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

THE American-sponsored Kuomintang dictatorship is going down in ruins, as the Chinese people carry their war of liberation to its final victory and press forward with the tasks of building a new democratic people's State for the advance to socialism and communism. In 1949, states "New China News Agency", "a political consultative conference of Chinese Democratic Parties and groups and popular organisation will be held. Reactionary elements will be excluded. This conference to plan the completion of the revolutionary tasks of the people, will proclaim the establishment of the Chinese people's democratic republic and organise its central Government—a democratic coalition Government under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

Coming Events

Stressing the world-wide importance of the coming victory of the Chinese people in his December 1947 report, Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, wrote:

> **"This is a great event because it takes place in a country with a population of 450,000,000 people, because it takes place in the eastern part of the world where there is a population of more than one thousand people—half of mankind —suffering from imperialist oppression".**

The great successes of the autumn and winter offensives of the People's Liberation Army precipitated the Kuomintang's final crisis. Following the liberation of Mukden, the largest industrial city in Manchuria, on November 2 the whole of the north-east has been freed and has become the main base. The powerful north-east people's army has marched southwards and has linked up with the North China people's army. Many towns in the central plains have recently been recovered and the foundation for the advance on Hankow, the industrial and commercial metropolis of the Central Yangtze, has been prepared. In huge battles of manoeuvre and encirclement, 52 of the 66 Kuomintang divisions defending the Nanking area have already been destroyed. Only a rump Government remains. Kuomintang officials are fleeing from Shanghai.

In addition to vast rural areas, the offensives have freed five provincial capitals: Tsinan, Kaifeng, Chengteh, Kalgan and Paoting and many major industrial and commercial centres such as Chenchow, Hsuchow and Tientsin. It should be remembered, however, that as Mao Tse-Tung has said: "The main objective is the annihilation of the enemy's fighting strength——the retention or taking of cities comes as a result of the fulfilment of this objective".

During the past twenty-one years, the reactionary Kuomintang Government has relied primarily on its armed forces to impose its rule on the country. It is only by wiping out these forces completely that the Kuomintang regime can be uprooted. **The course of the war demonstrates the correctness of this strategy. Thus in two years the Kuomintang lost altogether 3,090,000 men. Though it managed to scrape up 2,440,000 men by ruthless and indiscriminate conscription, its losses still stood at 630,000. The people's Army on the contrary grew both numerically and in quality.**

Basis For Victory

The Kuomintang today has only something over a million troops, while the People's Army, supported by millions of auxiliaries, has grown to a force of more than 3,000,000 regular and holds the absolute military superiority. The task of liberating all China North of the Yangtze River has been almost completed. The people's Army will shortly transfer operations on a major scale south of the river. Here Chiang Kai-Shek has no effective defensive front and no possibility of establishing one. His main force have already been destroyed north of the river and few of his battered divisions will escape across it.

In the vast areas of south and western China there is a military vacuum. The Kuomintang here has only ill-equipped provincial forces, and very few regular armies. Guerilla activity is widespread. In the far south, in Kwantung province, which T. V. Soong, Chiang's brother-in-law, has been trying to turn into a last-ditch defence area, the people's forces have increased by 250 per cent. in the last twelve months, and have captured more than 20,000 rifles and 300 machine guns. They have not only recaptured all the areas freed during the second world war from the Japanese occupation by the Communist-led east river column, but have actually expanded them. Over 80 per cent of Kwantang's counties are the scene of Guerilla activity which has spread to the neighbouring provinces of Kwangsi, Fukien and Kiangsi. Most of Hainan island has been liberated. Immediately south of the Yangtze, in the vicinity of Shanghai, Nanking and south of Hankow, south of Sian and in north Szechuan, large Guerilla bases have been established. Areas of peasants' rising throughout the Kuomintang-controlled teritory are being transformed into Guerilla areas and bases and these in turn are being linked up into new liberated areas. There are peasants' revolts even in Taiwan Island, another proposed 'bolt hole' for Chiang Kai-Shek. Thus the basis has been laid for the swift advance and development of the main forces of the People's Army when they cross the Yangtze and advance to the southern and western areas of China.

Women cleaners in Government offices armed with mops took part in a demonstration to call attention to their pay increase demands. They assembled on the embankment and marched to Lincoln's Inn for a mass meeting.

No More Misery

As disillusionment with the moribund Kuomintang and its imperialist backers has spread, so has popular hope been kindled by the positive achievements of the liberated areas, the Peoples Liberation Army and the Chinese Communist Party. Mao, Tse-Tung stressed in his January 14th statement that the Chinese people have ample strength to complete the destruction of all the remnant military forces of the reactionary Government in the near future, and they do indeed want peace. But they are determined to get a genuine democratic peace and not one that will preserve any source of their national misery and betrayal. Therefore this statement also advanced eight conditions of a genuine peace, which amount to the complete destruction of the reactionary Kuomintang regime and the uprooting of feudalism and imperialist domination in China. The eight point calls for convocation of a political consultative conference, without the participation of the reactionaries, which will establish a democratic coalition Government for the whole country.

Today, the early over-confidence of the Kuomintang commanders has given place to panic and demoralisation. Where thousands of Kuomintang troops surrendered before, now scores of thousands led by their commanders lay down their arms. THE WAR OF LIBERATION HAS ENTERED ITS FINAL STAGE.

One Of The Most Elusive Substance In Nature

B-12: A NEW VITAMIN TO COUNTERACT PERNICIOUS ANAEMIA

By Thomas R. Henry

PRODUCTION by moulds of the most potent of all Vitamins—B-12, or the anti-pernicious-anaemia factor in liver, which is effective in doses as small as 1/1,000,000th of a milligram —has just been announced to the American association for the Advancement of Science

Costly For Use

This achievement, described in a letter from Dr. E. L. Rickes of the Research Laboratorie of Merck & Co of Rahway, N. J., may open the way to eventual large production of one of the most elusive substances in nature. For biological potency there is nothing remotely comparable with B-12. First isolated about six months ago, it represented one of the outstanding medical advances of the decade. But it was far too difficult to extract and costly for use in general practice.

Chemists, after preliminary studies despaired of ever being able to make **B-12 synthetically. Its molecule turned out to be very large and complicated and it represented only an infinitesimally small part of liver. Ever, since, there has been a search for some means of producing it by cultivating a micro-organism**

The discovery reported by Dr Rickes is that a mould—closely related to that which produces streptompcin—contains a substance which can be obtained in the form of red crystals, and whose biological effects are identical with those of the vitamin from liver. It is presumed to be chemically identical.

The vitamin appears to counteract the symptoms of Addison's disease both on the blood and on the nerves. Its effects are quite similar for other forms of pernicious anaemia. This disease for the past 25 years has been treated with various liver extracts. These have been made more and more concentrated and effective but it has been obvious that the therapeutic principle itself still was not known.

Since the joint discovery of B-12 recently at the Merck Laboratories and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the vitamin has been found, still in infinitesimally minute amounts, in milk powder, beef broth and several species of bacteria.

Malignant Melanoma

WAR against one of the most hopeless of human diseases has been opened by the army. The malady is malignant Melanoma, a type of Cancer which originates from an apparently harmless black mole.

It is the quickest killer of all Cancers. A mole that has been inconspicuous for years may suddenly grow larger and become deeper in colour. This may happen only after it has become irritated or bruised through contact with a tight collar, a belt or a shoe.

The malignant cells spread rapidly into the blood stream. Once this process has started there is essentially nothing to be done and death will come in a few months. The longest survival on record is between two and three years.

The only hope at present is to detect the malignancy as soon as it starts and use radical surgery on the cancerous mole. This is seldom possible. The condition is painless at the start and is not often called to a physician's attention until after the fatal poison has started pouring into the blood stream.

The Army Medical Department's interest rises from the fact that its Institute of Pathology has the finest autopsy material in the world for study. The disease, of course, is not of peculiar military interest because it occurs no more frequently in soldiers than in the population at large.

It is expected that intensive study of the material will give clues as to the origin of a Melanoma, its method of growth, and a means of early diagnosis. Thousands of microscopic slides are being prepared and it is expected that the project will continue for four or five years

De-Nazified Nazi

The word Nazi" has undergone a curious evolution in German encyclopaedias since the war—not one such as you might think, either. the last pre-war edition of the popular "brockhaus"—compiled, of course, under the "guidance" of Dr. Paul Joseph Geobbels—gave this Hitlerite definition:

"Follower of Nazism, which is a concept of the world: it does not consider the nation as a simple sum of citizens taken individually, but as a community united by blood ties. The essential principle of Nazism is the Fuehrer principle....." oh. and so on—for pages and pages.

The latest edition of "brockhaus"—re-edited under Allied surveillance—carries this touching definition of "Nazi"; "diminutive, endearing term for the name Ignaz, itself an abbreviation of Ignatius."

That's de-nazification for you!

PETER SCOTT, A pianter, writer and student of bird life reflects upon his personal attitude to life as it has been shaped in the course of time. As every one has the capacity for being interested in something, Scott's absorbing interest in life, centered round the living creatures, and animals of all kinds.

Gospel Of Beauty In Life

IN my experience: it is a fairly personal title, is it not, and so I will talk about personal things—about things which I have come to believe are true after nearly forty years of living in this world.

It is a good deal more than half the years I can reasonably expect to live, but I suppose, if you deduct the years of infancy, you would perhaps call it half a lifetime. What have I learned in half a lifetime?

Well, first of all, nothing which would make me do anything substantially different if I were allowed to start again, because I have enjoyed it all so much; and, in the course of it, I have evolved some fairly strong views about things like happiness and enthusiasm and friendship and materialism and so on, with which you probably will not agree at all. But there it is I can only tell you how important they have been in my exoerience.

Usually, my views and attitudes have developed gradually. I think it was Samuel Butler who said that life was like playing a violin solo in public and learning the instrument as one goes along, and so I suppose one ought to get better and better at the twiddly bits. But one of the surprising things one learns, I think, is how very slow we all are to profit by experience; and the more people get together in bunches, communities, nations, the slower they seem to be at learning about trial and error. Perhaps that is what makes progress such a slow business

Parade Of Lite

But sometimes some great upheaval changes our own ideas—our individual ideas—quite quickly. My half lifetime has spanned two world wars, although the first is no more than a childhood's memory—but the second one certainly made up for that; and whatever else a war may do to us, it certainly does broaden our experience.

I suppose nothing causes one to crystallise one's ideas, one's outlook on life, so much as the prospect of imminent death. We have time enough to think about it beforehand. I mean, I do not count the narrowly avoided street accident where the crisis is over in a couple of seconds. But in war, and in peace-time, too, most of us have experienced, at some time or another, those terrifying moments in which, proverbially one's whole life is supposed to pass before one's eyes.

It has happened to me quite a number of times; twice in bad weather, in aeroplanes which I thought were bound to crash (only one of them did); once when I got stuck in a quicksand on the shore of the Caspian Sea; and once at night, in rough weather, far out in the Wash in a duck punt. But most of them happened in the war, either with the start of a 'blitz' or when tseting out in the Channel

The steam gunboat flotilla in which I served for a while was based at Newhaven, and I can still remember how I used to feel as we set out at dusk on an offensive patrol, and looked back towards the disappearing coastline—the white cliffs of the Seven Sisters and Beachy Head, and behind them the crest of the Sussex Downs—and we wondered each night if we should be seeing them again the morning.

Certainly, by whole life did not pass before my eyes; but, on the other hand, I remember some fairly searching stock-taking about the value of the life I had lived so far, and whether I had contributed enough to it, and now I would shape my future if I did see the Sussex cliffs again. Perhaps I did not do half the things I promised myself I would, but I think it was useful all the same. And there are many other things which can bring about that sort of stocktaking—new responsibilities, marriage, a family and so on.

Life, says Norman Douglas, must be lived, not endured. It is a contrast between something active and happy and something passive and miserable. I think that living means enjoying life, being happy.

You see, most people are of very little use to their fellow men and women when they are not happy; and I think it is probably harder to be happy in a disturbed and threatened world than it is in a peaceful one—harder to be happy these days: and, of course, at the same time, all the more important and valuable to be so. Some people find it easier than others; some are happy by nature and some are not, and many are about half and half I think I am one of the half-and-half people, with a leaning towards happy side.

Most of the happy people I know are not at all rich; in fact, they have very few possessions and little or no security. They are not unduly clever, and in most cases they are not at all good-looking. In fact, they have none of the material things for which so many people spend their whole lives striving. Well, what is their secret? Is it, perhaps, that they know that life must be lived, not endured?

For me, happiness is bound up with friendship, and in that nice comfortable field of human relationships I have had more than my fair share of good luck.

Interest In Living Creatures

If we talk about happiness, I suppose it is rather absurd to leave out what must, surely, be the most universal single source of happiness among human beings. Somehow love is one of the things that we seem least able to learn about by experience; but if there is one thing I have learned it is that to love and not to be loved in return, piece of good fortune which can befall any human being. And by the same token, the deepest personal tragedy is to love and to be loved in return, howhowever that may have come about—by chance, or death, or other circumstance: and beside it most other human tragedies pale into insignificance.

At such times, the capacity for being interested in something—some thing, not some person—absorbingly interested, enthusiastic about it, can be extremely helpful, I think. Indeed, an absorbing interest is always helpful.

Ever since I can remember, I have had that kind of interest in living creatures, in animals of all kinds. In school-days, I planned to be a zoologist, and then one day I stopped to think and take stock and decided all of a sudden to be an artist instead—a painter. That is a change of attitude. and I am not quite sure that I can explain it. Perhaps it was that I was by nature too slapdash, and my imagination was not sufficiently under control for the hard discipline of science. Anyway, I have not regretted it—I have not regretted it ever, because I have a fairly strong urge to make things, create things, and as a painter and a little bit as a very amateurish writer, my work is making things

Now I am very lucky there, because the thing I enjoy doing most is also my work. and earns my bread and butter for me; and I have even been able to link my painting and writing with my old original interest in animals, and, particularly, birds. That is just luck, for one cannot expect to be that lucky. But one should, I think, be suitably grateful

It has led me to some strange and beautiful and out-of-the-way parts of the world, and my experience of those travels makes me look forward especially eagerly to an expedition I have been planning. It is an expedition to a fairly remote part of the Canadian Arctic, in order to make a series of rather technical observations about some birds which breed there—some wild geese—and, at the same time, to do some aerial surveying and mapping and so on, in a fairly unknown area.

We have planned to fly up in a floatplane across the tundra to the mouth of the Perry River, in the Arctic Ocean, and in the surrounding wilderness lakes and musk egg swamp we hope to find and study the nesting colonies of the rare Rossi Snowgoose, and we hope also perhaps to find the breeding ground of the even more elusive Tule goose.

Well, you may exclaim: does it help the export drive? does it help us to get the houses built? Well, perhaps it does not; but in spite of that it does add to knowledge, which I think is always worth doing. It is a step forward, however small, in the everlasting search for truth, and for us it will be an advantage, too. So I think it will be worth while, and no less important just because it has not any particular commercial value.

Sense Of Proportion

You know, ever since I can remember in my half life-time, materialism has spread like a sort of fungus through the very tissues, as it were, of the human spirit. It has led us into a turbulent, violent age in which the black cloud of war threatens us

(Continued On Page 22)

ROD STILLMAN, a new variety developed by Mr. R. T. Hamilton, of Heidelberg (Melbourne) who is editor of the Australian and New Zealand Rose Annual. It is a pink rose. the blooms held erect on very long stems and has delightful perfume.

Best Show Of Roses

BY BETTY GILL

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

OUTSTANDING feature of the Spring Show of the National Rose Society of Victoria, held in Melbourne late last year, was the presentation to Mr. J. Alister Clark, noted Australian rosarian, of the 1948 T. A. Stewart Memorial Plaque.

This is the first time the award has been given.

It has been created in memory of the late T. A. Stewart, who was the originator and editor of the Australian and New Zealand "Rose Annual" for 19 years until his death.

Mr. A. W. Jessep, president of the National Rose Society of Victoria, and Director of Melbourne's famous Botanic Gardens, said the award was given to the most outstanding rosarian in Australia and New Zealand. All Australian and New Zealand States had been unanimous in their nomination of Mr. Clark, who had produced 120 different roses.

Centre Of Attraction

Mr. Clark, 85 years of age, has been a member of the Society, since its foundation in 1899. He lives at Glenara, Bulla (Victoria). He was the first Australian to receive the International Dean Hole Memorial award for rose propagation. Less than six months ago he was awarded the Peter Barr Memorial Cup by the Royal Horticultural Society (England) for raising the world's first pink daffodil.

One of the entries which attracted great interest at the 1948 Spring Show was the Remembrance rose.

Remembrance is a special variety which Mr. Clark has developed for exclusive use in war cemeteries by the Imperial War Graves Commission. The rose is of the bush type, having a maximum height of about three feet. The flowers are of a dark luminous red, with petals giving a "shot silk" effect. As soon as sufficient plants of the new type are grown, the Commission will plant them in all war cemeteries in the Pacific area. In April last, six plants were taken to war graves at Gallipoli. They were planted by a delegation on Anzac Day.

A record entry of 5,000 roses made this year's Spring Show the largest and best show of roses seen in Melbourne for several years. The entries were supplemented by non-competition displays by Mr. Clark.

Over 2,000, a record number, attended the one-day exhibition which was held in the Melbourne Town Hall.

Champion Rose

Patrick Anderson, a fullbodied rose pink bloom, grown by Mr. W. H. Hamilton, of the Melbourne suburb North Fitzroy, was chosen as champion rose of the show. Mr. Hamilton, 74 years old, has been growing roses for 55 years, but it is only in the last ten years that he's been exhibiting

Membership of the National Rose Society of Victoria has grown to 1 500, indicative of the increasing interest taken by Australian gardeners in rose culture.

The oldest member is 94-year-old Mr. Thomas Hogg of Mont Albert, and the youngest, a boy of 8, Bruce Alister Brundett.

There are no native roses in Australia, but the rose is an almost "all the year round" flower in Australia. It flourishes along the southern and eastern seaboard.

Australia has a great advantage over most northern hemisphere countries. It has a climate which enables all roses to be grown outside, and they need no particular protection for winter. Pruning is carried out a little later than in Colder countries.

Cross fertilisation to produce new varieties can be carried on in the open for most of the year, whereas most England and European growers make their crosses under glass.

In September (early Spring) there is the Lorraine Lee, perhaps the most popular rose developed by Mr. Clark, and the early flowering climbers, such as Golden Vision, Jessie Clark, Harbinger and Flying Colours. These are followed in October through to April and May with the Standard varieties. Later again, Lorraine Lee dominates the scene, providing a few blooms right through to September.

Next planting season (June, 1949), a new Australian rose Rod Stiliman will be available. Developed by Mr R. T. Hamilton of Heideberg, a northern suburb of Melbourne, it is pink, the blooms held erect on very long stems having a delightful perfume. It is certain to be widely grown.

INQUEST ON INTER-DOMINION AGREEMENTS

The Inter-Dominion agreements on evacuee urban immovable property and the recovery of arrears of income-tax have evoked a lot of criticism. In this article, the writer analyses the far-reaching implcations of the agreements and the burdens they impose on evacuees who have abandoned their properties in Pakistan in their hurried exodus.

(By Partap Dialdas)

IT has been suggested that a free exchange of properties should be allowed between Western Pakistan as a whole on the one hand, and certain areas of the Indian Dominion on the other on the claim that the Muslim population has left the Indian Union and migrated to Pakistan. This is really no solution of the property question for the following reason:

The areas from which the Muslims have migrated are not rich tracts, and it may almost be stated that there is no urban property worth the name in the Indian Union in these areas and belonging to the Muslim Evacuees which could be the subject matter of exchange through private channels as against the large and valuable properties of non-Muslims left in Pakistan.

Most of the non-Muslims were obliged to leave Pakistan in a hurry, and they could not make any arrangement for their property or realise anything by disposing it off. On the other hand, except for a few isolated pockets, migration of Muslims from India has been leisurely and orderly and they have been able to convert most of ther assets into cash at good prices and take the money to Pakistan.

Extend It To Whole Of India

The Pakistan Government ever since the Partition, has been imposing great restrictions on the alienation of property by non-Muslims and have made it impossible for non-Muslims to dispose of their properties at reasonable prices. On the other hand, there have been no corresponding retrictions in India, and the richer Muslims have been liquidating their assets at good prices and transferring them to Pakistan. If similar restrictions had been imposed in India, by this time, a good part of the property would have been exchanged through private effort. This process of liesurely migration, particularly by the richer classes of Muslim property owners, has been going on and is still going on from the areas which the Pakistan Government is anxious to exclude from this arrangement. If this is conceded to, the arrangement becomes wholly one sided to the great detriment of non-Muslim evacuees. It is therefore essential if this scheme is to work successfully it should be extended to the whole of the Indian Union.

It has been sometimes contended that this arrangement might lead to further migration of the Muslims from the Indian Union. This is not correct. On the contrary if any restrictions are imposed, the waverers might decide not to migrate, while those who have actually transferred part of their assets and families to Pakistan will migrate in any case, but by this arrangement they will not be allowed to carry away their assets in cash to Pakistan and non-Muslim refugees may get some of their properties exchanged. Those who have no intention to migrate are not affected at all.

Exempt From Stamp Duty

In case of exchanges of properties in the two Dominions, no stamp duty should be levied. At present, it is being levied twice over. It is further suggested that registration of the document of exchange may be made in one Dominion or the other and a certified copy of it may be sent to the eith r at Bombay or at Karachi and of exchange of properties took place between Bombay and Karachi the document of exchanged could be registered either at Bombay or at Karachi and a copy was forwarded t o the other place. As the law stands, even this day in case of exchange of properties in two different districts in India or in Pakistan this procedure is being followed.

Include Bombay

Alternatively, if it be not possible to bring the whole of the Indian Union in this arrangement, the area in the Union should be as large as possible and Bombay should in any case be included in the arrangement with the stipulation that the property of non-Muslim evacuees in Pakistan should be allowed to be disposed off by way of sale as well as exchange whereas in the corresponding areas in the Indian Union only exchanges should be allowed.

If Pakistan is not agreeable to extend the facilities for the exchange of properties to the whole of the Indian Union Custodians of Evacuees Property should be appointed in the Indian Union in places in which heretofore such Custodians have not been appointed and evacue whose property is to vest in the Custodian should also incliude: 1. A person who has transferred the whole or part of his assets to the other Dominion. 2. A person who has started a business or created interests in the other Dominion. 3. A person whose dependents and near relations have shifted to the other Dominion and 4. There is other evidence of his intention to migrate.

Valuation Of Properties

As a result of the Partition, a vast number of people were obliged to migrate and leave their properties. It should accordingly be taken that this forced abandoning of the properties is a necesary result of the partition and evacuees should not be penalised for events over which they have no control. Therefore in any arrangement that is arrived at between the two Dominions about the valuation of the evacuee properties either for the purpose of sale, exchange or the fixation of rent, etc., the prices which were prevalent before the partition, say in April 1947 should be taken as the basis as otherwise the refugees who have already suffered so much would suffer an artificial loss in the value of their properties through no fault of their own.

The question of what is actually realised from these properties ultimately is of secondary importance and the principle that the valuation of the properties should be based on pre partition market rates should be accepted by Pakistan in any case. If it has no other value from the political point of view at least it will be of use in deciding the extent of the assets of the Indian Union in Pakistan.

Middle Class Owners

As a result of partition of India, the middle class small property holders have been the worst sufferers. A practical solution to help such persons is that in respect of small urban properties not exceeding Rs. 30,000 in value they should be pooled together in either Dominion and taken up by either Government and compensation either in cash or in specie be paid to the evacuee. This may be done on the same lines as the exchange of agricultural land in the Punjab. It is expected that if these small properties in either Dominion are set off against each other the properties in this category in either Dominion will be practically of equal value.

In respect of the properties of higher value free exchange and sale may be allowed. If this actually fructifies a large number of refugees now destitute will be able to stand on their own feet and relieve the Government of an unnecessary burden in more than one way.

Major A. K. Ramaswamy of the 3rd Paratroops Battalion who was killed in action on the Kashmir Front on January 16, 1948. A portrait in his memory was unveiled recently in the Board High School, Kottayi in S. Malabar where as a student he made a mark as a keen sportsman.

Custodians

It should be emphasised that Custodians have been appointed to safeguard evacuee property and not to create difficulties for the evacuees in respect of their properties. So, Minors, widows and other absentee owners should be allowed to manage their properties through their agents. In the case of partners, one partner and in the case of a Joint Hindu Family, one member, should be allowed respectively to represent the partnership and the Joint Family as a whole. The Pakistan Ordinances should be suitably amended.

Rents

Suitable arrangements for recovery of rent are essential as without these arrangements properties in Pakistan will not fetch even their present proper value. There are different kinds of Trust and Trust properties of Hindus in Pakistan, Religious, Charitable, Cultural, Educational and Political. Barring religious trusts which may be preserved for worship, the law should be suitable amended to facilitate the realisation of trust properties and utilisation of the proceeds for similar purposes in India. The moneys in the hands of Hindu Trustees in India may also be allowed to be used in India under the directions from High Court, within whose jurisdiction the majority of the trustees are now residing. In this connection suitable amendments may be made in the Indian Trust Act of 1882 and the Charitable and Religious Endowment Acts of 1920.

Income-Tax Agreement

The question of Income Tax is inextricably connected with the question of "evacuee properties" and the two questions should be settled simultaneously. There are two main aspects of this question. 1. The assessment of the Tax. 2. The recovery of the tax assessed. So far the assessment of the tax is concerned the present agreement which vacates ex parte assessments and provides that assassment will be made after the service of a notice through the agency of the Indian Government, will in actual practice work greater hardship on the evacuee assessees.

In most of the cases, for obvious reasons the evacuee assessees will not be able to go to Lahore, Karachi or Hyderabad Sind, for the settlement of their income tax cases. This difficulty cannot be obviated by the representation of the assessees by agents in Pakistan, as these agents cannot be trusted to do justice to the matters and they would also not be familiar with the languages in which the accounts are written and cannot really act effectively without personal instructions. The result would be that ex parte assessments would be made again but this time with the sanction of the Indian Government. Experience has shown that such ex parte cases mean extorbitant tax.

The solution appears to be this that the tax leviable should be assessed or at least estimated in the Indian Dominion and the account books etc., of the assessees should be examined in India at some specified places. This will facilitate the early settlement of the claims and enable the assessees to place their case before the authorities and also take advantage of the advice of the Income tax practitioners who have also migrated to India.

Postpone Recovery Of Tax

One practical way of doing this would be that an agreement be arrived at between the two Dominions under which either Dominion should appoint officials who should inspect the accounts etc., of evacuee assessees and certify that the income of a particular assessee is so much. This certificate upto a specified limit should be accepted as conclusive and income tax computed on that basis by the income tax authorities in either Dominion. In certain specified cases it may be left to either Dominion to appeal to a Joint Board on the correctness of the certificate so issued. This method has worked well in practice and certified statements of accounts of the Indian and Pakistan citizens in respect of their foreign businesses have been usually accepted by the Income Tax Authorities.

As to the recovery of the tax, it is imperative that this should be postponed till the final decision of the question of the properties.

The reasons are these. 1. If no suitable machinery is made available in India for the assessment of the tax, experience has shown that Pakistan Authorities make ex parte and arbitrarily high assessments.

Most of the evacuees have no means to pay the income tax and will in any case be unwilling to pay anything until they have obtained a fair return for their properties.

They would not like to pay further amounts by way of tax when they have already suffered so much on accoant of the loss of their properties.

Assets Will Go

The Pakistan Government in that

Continued On Page 21

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

NATIONAL ATHLETIC MEET. NOTHING OUTSTANDING.—BOMBAY WOMEN'S PREDOMINANCE— PATIALA MAINTAINS SUPREMACY.—ASIAN GAMES FEDERATION — AQUATIC COUNCIL WANTS INDEPENDENCE.—BENEFICIAL TO ALL.—RIGHT POLICY.—INTER-RAILWAYS HOCKEY. TO AID GANDHI FUND.—THOSE DRINKS.

The first athletic meet under the auspices of the newly-formed Amateur Athletic Federation of India was held at Delhi last week. South India remained completely unrepresented. I do not know why. Probably it was due to financial reasons. But Mysore's case seems to be somewhat different. Its Olympic gales were staged at Bangalore about the same time. Was it for this reason the Mysore athletes stayed away from the National competition? If it is so, it is very wrong.

Every opportunity should be given to the athletes of every province and state to measure their strength of attainment in every meeting of All-India character. That's the best way to gauge ones own standard and at the same time take the opportunity of learning and studying the methods of others. Thus the experience gained helps one to improve further and further.

NOTHING OUTSTANDING

Nothing outstanding happened at Delhi. None of those who made the trip to England last year for the World Games showed any remarkable improvement. It is just likely they would go down gradually henceforth. Their life's ambition was to participate in the World meet. Having done that they are unlikely to go through another period of strenuous preparation for the next Olympic Games in 1952. Neiher time money or energy they can spare sufficiently in the pursuit of a game which does not provide them with an occupation of career.

Therefore, promising colts must come forward to take lessons from them and follow in their footsteps so that profiting by their Senior's experience they may forge ahead ultimately. This happens all over the world and it must be repeated in India too. Otherwise India's rate of progress would remain very slow, as it is now.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PREDOMINANCE

Bombay was the Women's Championship—thanks to the splendid efforts of Roshan Mistry, Banoo Gazdar, Bhagi Thadani and little Cuckoo Peters. It was really very creditable on the part of Roshan to outbid Banoo in the 200 metres race as she had done in the 100 metres before. This clearly shows that Banoo is now going down the ladder and Roshan is scaling upwards. The latter has already touched the records set up by the former. It is hoped that she would do better still in future.

Banoo has, however, exhibited improvement in other directions—that is in High Jump and throwing the Javelin. She won both these events easily. Little 'Cuckoos' victory in 80 metres hurdles was indeed amazing. Few had expected this fine achievement from so young and inexperienced an athlete. She has the knack. She needs a little more training to blossom into a top-class hurdles. Leslie Woodcock and Jim Vickers should give her the necessary guidance.

PATIALA MAINTAINS SUPREMACY

It is no wonder at all that Patiala carried away the Men's Championship with a handsome margin of points to their credit. The Maharaja takes a keen personal interest in the welfare and progress of the men who engage themselves in athletics. In consequence Patiala's supremacy in the athletic field has remained unchallenged for many years past.

Special praise is due to Chhota Singh for winning the Marathon Race for the fifth time in succession since 1932. He seems to have an endless fund of staming to carry him through this highly enacting event so long. Another athlete who deserves special mention is Raonaq Singh who walked 10,000 metres in record time, beating his own timing at Lucknow last year.

Bombay gained the second place. Full marks must be awarded to young Lavy Pinto for winning both the 100 and 200 metres runs. He should be properly trained from now with a view to season him for the Helsinki Games. Woodcock Vickers, Ullal Rao and Kaunds contributed largely to the comparative success of our side.

But their attainments are far below the world standard. Unless and until greater encouragement and help is extended to all our athletes. We can hardly expect brilliant results. We are happy to hear from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who gave away the pizes on the occasion that the Government of India would take more interest and render greater help to sport in future.

ASIAN GAME FEDERATION

It is really very gratifying to note that the Asian Games Federation has become a 'fait accompli' chiefly due to the energetic efforts of Prof. G. D. Sondhi who has been rightly elected to the position of its Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, to start with.

Eight countries have so far joined the Federation. Two important countries like Japan and China have remained outside its fold. It must be due to the abnormal conditions through which they are passing at present. It is hoped that they would fall in line before long.

Asiatic nations are very backward in comparison with the leading countries of the West. If all of them cooperate between themselves, it will not take them long to reach the American or European standard. Besides the time has come for more intimate contact between the Asian peoples. Thei solidarity alone will help them to shake off the Western domination, prevalent everywhere at present.

AQUATIC COUNCIL WANTS INDEPENDENCE

I hear that the Aquatic Council, under the leadership of Sunderdas Morarje, has decided to break away from the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association. It has already applied for direct affiliation to the Indian Swimming Federation. If the All-India body approves of it, the Aquatic Council will be turned into a full-fledged Provincial Association, controlling aquatics in the province of Bombay.

I wonder however whether the I.S.F. will sanction the affiliation unless it is recommended by the BPOA. And I doubt if the Olympic Association constituted as it is today, will permit its severance from the parent body and allow its indepent existence. The case of the Provincial Athletic Association must be fresh still in the minds of all athletic fans. The rulers of the BPOA. saw to its death and burial soon after its birth.

BENEFICIAL TO ALL

Much will depend on the outcome of the Extra-ordinary General Meeting which will be held on Wednesday next. I doubt very much if nything definite will emerge from it. I expect some gas to be let out by some irritated members. But status quo will prevail in the end Nor that healthy change in its administration is not desirable or called for. In fact it is urgently needed But the members in general are so fed up with it that they do not bother about its existence and welfare at all.

That is not the right way to deal with an evil. It must be faced squarely and put down with a heavy hand. Otherwise things are bound to go from bad to worse, as it has happened in the case of our olympic body Let us hope that the result of the meeting will be beneficial to the Olympic Games in the province.

It will do our Swimming, athletics, and other branches of sport a world of good if they have their own separate organisations to promote them individually. Suppose cricket, football, hockey, lawn tennis, etc. had one controlling body in this province as well as in the country. Do you think these games would have made any progress at all? I am, ure not. Most of all time would have been wasted by the rival parties for each game in bickering and fighting. Besides there would be hardly any money to foster any one of them well.

As is well known, the Indian Olympic Association, having realised the importance and necessity of establishing separate controlling bodies for each game have directed each province to do so. Now it rests with Bombay to follow their lead.

INTER-RAILWAYS HOCKEY

The Inter-Railways Hockey Tournament is now being staged in Bombay. All the Railways in India, including the Railway Board have sent their representative sides to compete in it Both our Railway teams, G.I.P.. the holders and B.B. & C.I. have been eliminated by visiting opponents. M.S.M. Railway and the winners of the S.I.R.—E.I.R. contest will meet in the final today.

The standard of play is far below the all-India class. The days are quickly passing away when the Railways used to provide the majority of our Olympic players.

A prominent railwayman told me that the reason for the present deterioration is that they cannot now infuse new blood to their sides at will as they used to do in the old days. The rules of appointment debar it. That is rather unfortunate. We must urge the Government to issue a directive that preference should be given to sportsmen in every department. Otherwise how will our sport advance?

TO AID GANDHI FUND

It is now certain that the Exhibition Match between the Governor's XI and the West Indies Cricket team in aid of Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund will be staged at the Brabourne Stadium on March 2 and 3. It will be interesting to see how our veterans—as well as Vijay Merchant—fare against the tourists I wish Prof. D. B. Deodhar was also included in the Governor's Side He has still many admirers in this city. But more than that, he has contributed greatly to the development of the game in Western India and therefore deserves such appreciation. It is not yet too late to include him I hope Raja Maharaj Singh will take a personal interest in the matter. In any case the cricket fans of Bombay should make it a point to pack the Stadium on both the days and thus help the fund substantially.

THOSE DRINKS

While reviewing the last Test match in Bombay, I omitted to mention the Drink affair. Most of our fans were annoyed when they saw the West Indians wasting time on drinks when there were only 15 minutes left for the match to be over. There were very crucial moments and on them depended the fate of the match and Test series on a whole.

It was not however their fault that the drinks were brought in at that stage. It was agreed between the rival Captains at the beginning of the engagements that drinks would be served every 45 minutes--even during the last hour. As this was done on the previous days, it was followed on the last day too. Certainly it would have been more sporting on the part of John Goddard if he had instructed otherwise and offered a chance to India to win within the short time left. But if our batsmen threw away the opportunity, it was not the fault of the visitors.

In this connection, I am told by a high cricket authority that in England and Australia you are allowed to have a drink only once during the day and you have to name your drink before you enter the field.

WASHED WITH
501 SOAP
THE TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD.

R. I. A. F.

OFFICER RECRUITMENT IN THE TECHNICAL BRANCH

Recruitment is open for Permanent Commissions in the Technical Branch of the R.I A.F. The conditions of eligibility are given below

AGE: 21 to 28 years. Age limits cannot be relaxed.

QUALIFICATIONS

(a) A Candidate must
(i) hold an Engineering Degree in Mechanical/Wireless Engineering from a recognized Indian or Foreign University;

OR

(ii) have passed the graduateship examination of the British Institution of Radio Engineers. or have passed Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India);

OR

(iii) be in possession of Ground Engineer's Licences 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D'.

(b) Any special qualificatio ns not laid down in (a) above. will be treated on their merits.

PREFERENCE will be given to candidates who possess higher educational and engineering qualifications and to those who have been active participants in school and college games or have been in the Boy Scouts or the Officers Training Corps.

Candidates should appear in person, at their own expense, for preliminary interview as soon as possible, and, in any case, not later than March 8, 1949. They should produce evidence of age and educational qualifications IN ORIGINAL. Candidates already in Government employment will be required to produce a certificate from competent authority to show that they have been permitted to apply and will be available on due dates for interview and tests, and if accepted, will be released for service in the R.I.A.F.

Visit No. 6 A.F.R.O.,
A.F.I. Buildings, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.

A.C. 518

Bombay Rraces

ONE MORE BAD DAY FOR PUNTERS

Khade Rides Three Winners

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Winner picking was a big problem for punters today at Mahaluxmi when the programme for the fourth Big Meeting was decided. Battle Out, winner of the opening event and Aan Baan, narrow winner of the lower division of the Andheri Plate were the only public choices while Magic Hour, Viveca and Azad Hind scored in their respective events at lavish odds. The starter, once again shouldered the blame on his shoulders and I wonder how long he will be allowed to make his experiments.

Pandu Khade rode a clever race on Laxmi Vilas when scoring by a neck from heavily supported Crystal in the Rajpipla Gold Cup. This good rider early in the day recorded a pillar-to-post victory on neglected Viveca in the Dharwar Plate, division I and he completed his treble with the fluent win for Abbess in the last event of the day.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's Navvara claimed the Kashmir Gold Cup with Billy Evans on his back. Boop's Fancy placed second with a devastating run while the Madras challenger, Knick Knack was third three lengths behind the winner. Wagered Shan-E-Hind was none too well away and the good galloper besides was badly hampered when attempting his final spurt. Evans rode his next winner, Diniar in the following event. A furlong from home he shook the pretentions of leader Big Blaze and was making a merry march but when about a length was left to reach the post, Diniar hanged out badly and was extremely fortunate to get the race by narrowest margin. Khundil lost several lengths at the gate and Shubh Laxmi, Cocktop and Truman also moved out slowly.

The start of the last event of the day, the first division of the Tansa Plate was also awfully bad. Carnival Queen and Manisha were the worst sufferers and the public choice, Asoka was also not well placed early. The last-named placed fourth with a late effort and the race was won convincingly by Abbess who scored her third win during this season. She is a pretty good sprinter and is capable of scoring in the promoted class.

There were sixty successful tickets on the treble pool event. Each ticket returned Rs. 2,267-8.

The following are the results:—

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Major A. Svamvur's BATTLE OUT 8-11 Sh Ahmed 1
Mr. E. S. Poonawalla's YEMIN-UL-MULK 7-6 Rajoo M. 2
Mr. Ibrahim Manomed's SHAH OF IRAN 8-3 R. Bhosle 3
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri's CHETNA 8-4 P. Khade 1

Not run: Kotidhwaj, Sinhgarh and Gwalior Express.

Won by 2 1/4, Nk., Shd.
Time: 2 mins. 21 secs.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 16 and Rs. 13.

THE DHARWAR PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

The Rani of Jasdan's MAGIC HOUR 8-7 Amir Ahmed 1
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's FLYING MISS 8-7 Purtusingh 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's GWEN 8-7 Pierce 3
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's TAMANNA 8-7 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Whirlpool, Grace Darling and Malka-e-Alam.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 419. Places Rs. 127, Rs. 74 and Rs. 44.
Won by 1, Shd., 1 1/2.
Time: 1 min. 51-5 secs.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE TANSA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's AZAD HIND 8-9 S. Chavan 1
Mr. D. R. Zaveri's GHIZALA 8-12 Damodar 2
Mr. Diamond's MY PET 9-0 Uttam-Singh 3
Mrs. Clara Hill's GENTLE WHISPER 8-4 Shaikh 4

Not run: Dashera.

Won by Shd., 1 1/2, 3/4.
Time: 1 min. 15 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 131, Places Rs. 37, Rs. 32 and Rs. 23.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

THE ANDHERI PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

M/s. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and Purshottam Jethabhai's AAN BAAN 8-6 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Fali H. Mehta's PARTHIAN 8-3 P. Khade 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's PARAMOUNT POWER 7-13 Prutusingh 3
M/s. F. J. Guzder and J. J. Gazdar's CHIN UP 8-0 Shaikh .. 4

Not run: Rana Pratap, Pom Pom II.

Won by Nk., 3/4, Hd.
Time: 1 min. 30 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24, Places Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 25.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE DHARWAR PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. M. Shroff's VIVECA 9-3 P. Khade 1
Mr. K. M. Modi's RUKHSANA 9-3 Damodar 2
Mr. K. Mancherji's PRINCESSA 8-7 P. K. Black 3
M/s. A. D., M. D. and S. D. Abraham's FLYING PRINCESS 9-3 N. Dar 4

Not run: Neola, Desert Queen.

Won by 2 1/2, 3/4, Nk.
Time: 1 min. 3 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 168, Places Rs. 47, Rs. 25 and Rs. 33.
Winner trained Maj. Jadhav.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP—Distance 1 Mile.

Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's LAXMI VILAS 8-10 P. Khade 1
Mrs. M. D. Petit's CRYSTAL 8-8 Evans 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 7-8 Shaikh 3
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's ZAM ZAM 7-10

Not run: Jaiwant.

Won by Nk., 3 1/2, 2.
Time. 1 min. 39 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 20.
Winner trained by Maj. Jadhav.

H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR GOLD CUP—Distance 1 Mile.

Sir Shantidas Askuran's NAVVARA 8-5 Evans 1
Maharani Chimnabai's BOOP'S FANCY 8-8 S. Chavan 2
Lt. Col. W. H. Kerr's KNICK KNACK 8-8 F. K. Black 3
Maharaja of Idar's ROYAL CRUSADER 8-12 Rickaby 4

Not run: Maduri, Himat, Cherry Brandy.

Won by 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 1/2.
Time: 1 min. 41-2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57, Places Rs. 21, Rs. 31 and Rs. 53.
Winner trained by Buckley.

THE ANDHERI PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINAR 9-0 Evans 1
M/s. F. J. Guzdar, J. J. and R. J. Guzdar's BIG BLAZE 8-7 Rickaby 2
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-13 Russell 3
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's TRUMAN 8-7 P. Khade 4

Not run: Sweet Maryla.

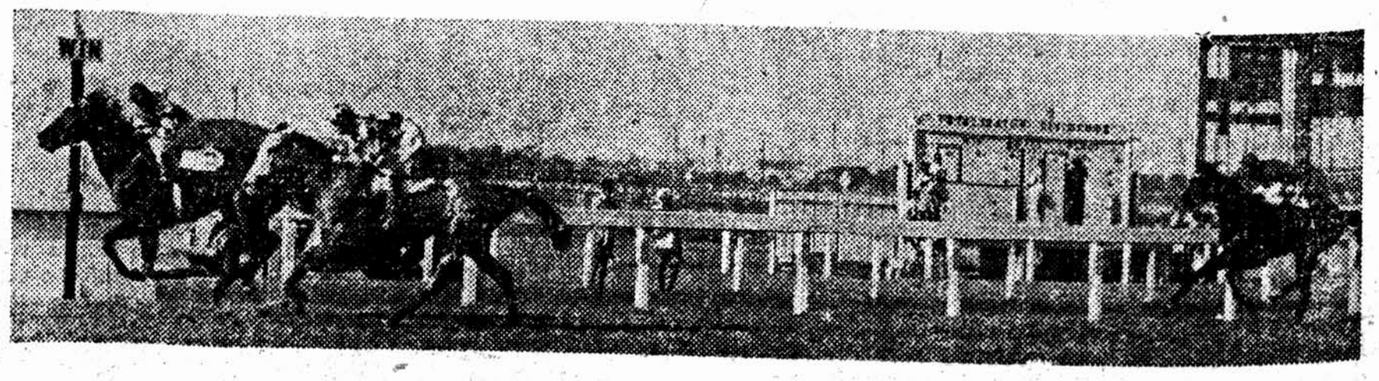
Won by Shd., 1 3/4, 2.
Time: 1 min. 28 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 59, Places Rs. 23, Rs. 33 and Rs. 30.
Winner trained by Buckley.

THE TANSA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs

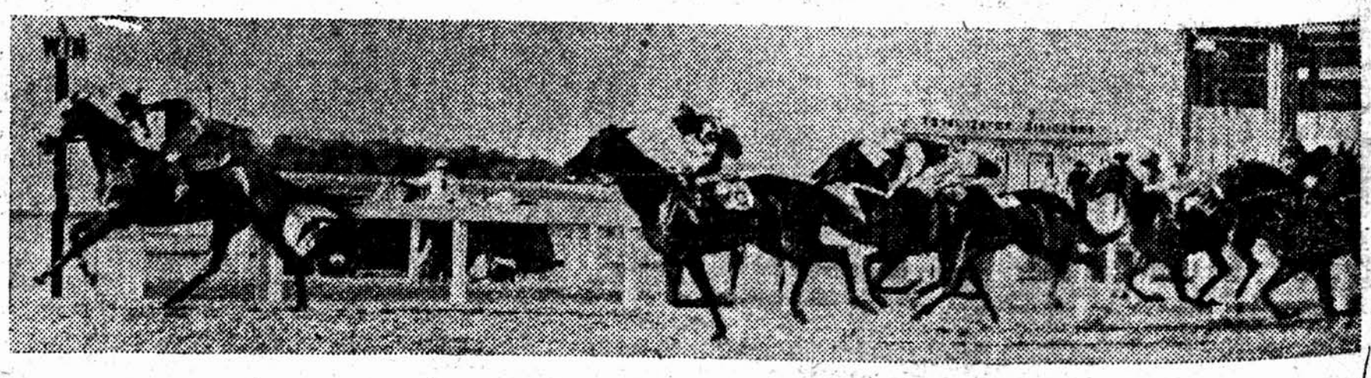
Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's ABBESS 8-13 P. Khade 1
Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's SWEETIE SHAH 8-4 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. B. N. Maheshwari's BLUE MIST 8-5 Rosario 3
Sir Shantidas Askuran's ASOKA 9-0 Evans 4

Not run: Bold Bandit, Queen of Gwalior, Hooded Terror.

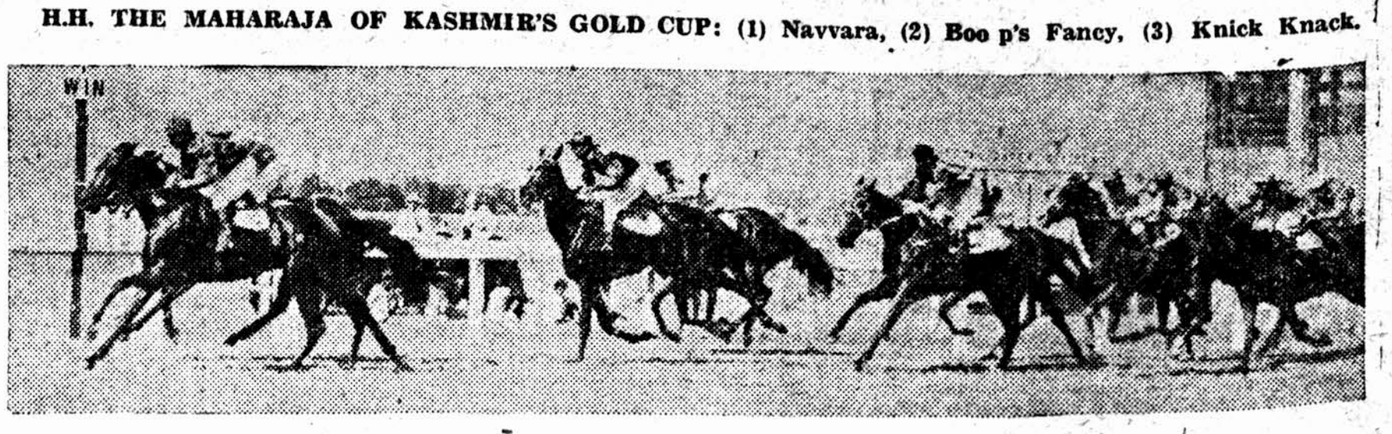
Tote paid: Win Rs. 67, Places Rs. 22, Rs. 17 and Rs. 24.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.



THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP: (1) Laxmi Vilas, (2) Crystal, (3) Paper King.



H.H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S GOLD CUP: (1) Navvara, (2) Boo p's Fancy, (3) Knick Knack.



THE TANSA PLATE (Div. II): (1) Azad Hind, (2) Ghizala, (3) My Pet.

VENUE OF NEXT INDIAN OLYMPICS

LUCKNOW, Feb. 19, (A.P.I.): The Indian Olympic Association have made a profit of about Rs. 5,000 from the London Olympaid tour, according to the accounts submitted by the Secretary I.O.A., at their recent meeting in Delhi.

The I.O.A. also decided that the next All-India Olympic Meet should be held at Calcutta.

England Vs. Australia Women's Final Test

SYDNEY, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): England and Australia had an interesting battle on the first day of the third and final women's test cricket match here today when England were dismissed for 172 and Australia lost one wicket for 22 runs before stumps were drawn.

England need a victory to level the series as they lost the first test and drew the second.

A third wicket stand of 72 runs featured the England batting and Miss Molly Hide, England's Captain, went on to score 63; Miss Hudson took three of the last four England wickets for only 11 runs, Miss Joan Schmidt making two brilliant slip catches to help the bowler.

Australia were never able to score freely in the hour's batting they had and Miss Schimdt lost her wicket to a fine slip catch by Miss Wilkinson before the close.

Times Shield Cricket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The semi-finals of the Times of India Shield Junior Division was held this afternoon and Central Rationing and Victoria G.I.P. Railway are opposing each other.

Central Rationing took first knock and have so far collected 87 for 4 wickets. S. Kadri 35, and Farid 29.

WEST INDIES PILE UP 462 FOR TWO

COLOMBO, Feb. 19 (API): West Indies won the toss and batted in the first test today against Ceylon.

WEST INDIES (First Innings)

Carew run out	77
Rae stumped Navaratna b Wijeyesinghe	116
Walcott not out	135
Weekes not out	133
Extras	11
Total (for two wickets)	462

Wickets fell at 200 and 204.

SMALLER BALL FOR BRIGHTER CRICKET

D.R. Jardine's Suggestion

LONDON, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Douglas Jardine, former England Test Captain, suggested that a smaller ball would make for brighter cricket when speaking at a dinner here. R. W. V. Robbins, also a former England Captain, recommended recently that the width of the bat should be reduced to give bowlers a better chance of taking wickets. Jardine, however, considers that the aim of brighter cricket would be better served by making the ball smaller.

Declaring that bowling today was "poor stuff", Jardine said: "The answer today is to make bowling easier, not batting more difficult. We want batting to be attractive to the eye as possible, and I suggest that if you make the ball smaller you can make the bowler an artist again".

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Association Ground

3 p.m. Lusitanians "B" vs Young Comrades (Provincial).

4 p.m. Customs A.C. vs. Boys Own Club (Provincial).

5-15 p.m. M.S.M. Rly. vs. S.I. Rly. (Finals—Inter Railway).

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 8. 2005
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 21, 1368.
Parsi: Shehrever 21, 1318.
Sunrise: 7-5 a.m. Sunset: 6-41 p.m.
Hightide: 04-41. 18-19.
Lowtide: 11-16

To-day's Engagements

ESSENCE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION: A preliminary meeting of these small traders was held at Olpadvala Sons, 168, Bazar Gate Street, on Friday evening to form an Association of these small manufacturers, when Mr. Olpadvala was voted to the chair. It was resolved to hald another meeting on Saturday. (26th inst.), at 4 p.m., at the same place, when the Association will be registered and grievances formulated for submission to Government.

SOCIALIST PARTY, BOMBAY: Public meeting today (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m., at Kamgar Maidan (Parel). Mrs. Aruna Asafali will address.

TILAK MANDIR: The opening ceremony of Tilak Mandir, "Annexe" will be performed by Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, today (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle.

INDIAN MUSIC: At Kings Circle Matunga, Bombay, today (Sunday), from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m., by Prof. K. L. Phatak.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY: The Nature Education Organiser will give a gallery talk for the public at the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum on "Some interesting facts about the King Cobra" at 4 p.m., today, in English. It will be repeated in Marathi and Gujarati, at 4-15 and 4-30 p.m., respectively.

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILE EMPLOYEES' UNION: Fancy Dress and elocution competition at People's Hall, Congress House, at 9-30 a.m., today. Mr. S. L. Silam, will preside.

GOWALIA TANK ROAD PARSI WELFARE CENTRE: Charity film show "The Time, the Place and the Girl" New West End, Lamington Road, at 9-30 a.m., today. Dr. Dossibai J. R. Dadabhoy, will preside.

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION: Ninth Annual Conference at Sunderabai Hall, at 10-30 a.m., today. The Governor of Bombay will inaugurate the Conference.

RAJASTHAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY: Foundation stone laying ceremony of Jamnalal Bajaj Nagar by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Andheri, Kurla Road, at 3 p.m., today. Mr V. L. Mehta, will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CONFERENCE: Continuation session, "Blavatsky Lodge, at 2 p.m., today. Prof P. A. Wadia, will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ: Public lecture on "A Survey of the Vedic Culture in the World", by Pt. Deosharma Anyapathie, at 9 a.m., today (Sunday).

DAWOODI BOHRA SOCIETY: Public meeting at Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Hornby Road, at 10 a.m, today, to support the proposed Bill for Prevention of Excommunication.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION: Clinical meeting for the Medical profession at 4 p.m., today, at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatti, Bombay on "B. C. G. Vaccination Plan of the Government of India."

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji to speak on "Sri Bhishma's last homage to the Lord" in English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, at 5 p.m., today.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Regeneration: Message of Mahashiva Ratri" is the subject of public lecture, at 6-15 p.m., today, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp Flora Fountain

DE LIMAIRAC OPENS "WEEK IN FRANCE"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"A Week in France", a cultural programme, dealing with French life and culture, organised by the Institute of Foreign Languages was opened tonight by M. Hubert de Limairac, Consul for France, at the premises of the Institute at Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort. Side by side with this programme, is run an exhibition, "Le Tourisme En France", under the auspices of the French National Tourist Office, presenting in a series of photographs and attractive posters, the beauties of French cities, its sea resorts and places of historical and cultural importance.

The "Week in France" consists of a very interesting programme of films, lectures, plays, music concerts, and variety shows. Tonight, a packed audience in the newly constructed theatre of the I. F. L. saw a film entitled "Harmonies de France", which was the first in the series of cultural items for the French Week.

Opening the French Week, the Consul for France, congratulated M. Charles Petras, head of the Institute of Foreign Languages and members of the Institute, for organising the programme.

HUMAN RELATIONS IN INDUSTRY

V. L. Mehta's Plea To Employers Of Labour

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay addressing a meeting of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, stressed the need of reorientating the basis of social structure with a primary object of improving the economic cultural and spiritual conditions of the masses.

Mr. Mehta who was presiding over a symposium on "Human Relations in Industry" arranged by the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation at the B.E.S.T. Hall this evening urged upon the captains of industry to place human relations in industry on a better footing.

Initiating the discussion Mr. G. L. Mehta, President of the Indian Tariff Board, said that the problem of human relations in industry was essentially a question of relations between management and men.

He emphasised that owing to the new consciousness of rights due to political changes and world-wide movements of labour, the problem of labour management had become vital and was as important element in the successful administration as technical financial or commercial management. He said that the whole question was of psychology and remarked that capital and labour were both subordinate to the community as a whole.

Dr. M. V. Moorthy of the Tata Institute of Social Science defined the problem of human relations in industry as a problem of efficient management of personnel. He remarked that machine should not degenerate man, but dignify him, and urged upon employers to ensure proper conditions of work to their employees.

Mr. Rohit Dave, Socialist Corporator, said that the real object of labour movement was to change the present basis and philosphy of society and grant to workers the same position and status as enjoyed by others in the society.

Mr. R. E. Stott, a British engineer said that works committees were important for the smooth running of industry. He asked Indian manfacturers to provide cleaner and brighter canteens and better conditions of work to their employees.

Presenting the manufacture's point of view, Dr. L. C. Jariwalla said that industry was a production unit and not a social institution. He contended that labour movement should not have political ideology, but should confine its activity to economic sphere.

Speaking on the role of Central, Provincial and State Governments in controlling and running industries, Prof. S. G. Panandikar said the concentration of economic power in the hands of state would destroy the newly won freedom of India.

Dr. S. R. Naidu member of the Indian Tariff Board, Mr. S. N. Haji, Vice-President of the Manufacturers' Organisation and Mr. B. S. Dabke spoke on the various aspects of State intervention in industry.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Feb. 19, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 19th February, 1949:—

Observations are lacking from most parts of the country. Weather has presumably been mainly dry over the country.

Forecast valid until the evening of 20th:.

Weather will be dry over the country except for isolated very light showers in Assam.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Feb. 19, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall, from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 19th February, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 97 55 0 0 minus 0.1, Ahmednagar 94 53 0 0 minus 0.6, Allahabad 86 58 0 1.3 minus 0.4, Bangalore 84 58 0 0.5 minus 0.3, Baroda 99 59 0 0.1 —, Belgaum 89 62 0 0.1 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 90 69 0 0 minus 0.3, Calcutta 87 60 0 0 1.2, Cherrapunji 63 46 0 1.5 minus 0.9, Cochin 90 75 0 0 minus 3.0, Colombo 88 73 0 10.5 minus 0.2, Cuttack 92 64 0 0.3 minus 0.8, Darjeeling 50 40 0 2.1 plus 0.4, Delhi 81 48 0 0.9 minus 1.2, Hyderabad (Dn.) 90 54 0 0 minus 0.8, Jaipur 87 58 0 0.6 minus 0.2, Lucknow 81 55 0 1.5 minus 0.1, Mahabaleshwar 80 61 0 0 minus 0.5, Nagpur 93 81 0 0.8 minus 1.3, Ootacamund 70 44 1.6 minus .1, Patna 77 55 0 0.9 minus 2.5, Poona 93 53 0 0 minus 0.3.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, Feb. 20.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41 44 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Tukaramachi Abhangavali 7-40 Vidyanath Seth (Reporded) 7-50 News (G) 8-00 News (E) 8-30 Azmat Husain Khan.

12-30 p.m. Sadiq Ali Akhtar 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Vimal Narvekar 1-25 Musical Interlude 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour (Recorded).

244 m. (1,231 kc/c)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) till 7-45 p.m.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 8-00 p.m

5-00 p.m. Ghulam Qadir Khan 5-30 Gamat Jammat 6-00 News (E) 6-10 Interlude and Programme Summary 6-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 6-30 Anwar Khan (Sitar Recital) 7-00 Kabirdas Bhajan 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Vividh Sangeet (Recorded) 7-30 Vimal Narvekar 8-00 Bageshri on Violin 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Madhurika Muzumdar and Party 8-45 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 9-00 News (E) 9-15 Bansari Par Jaijaivanti 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 9-55 Varyavarchi Varat 10-00 Mahler.

VARIATIONS.

7-30 to 7-40 a.m. News (K) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 Anwar Khan (Sitar Recital) 8-15 News (H).

353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc-s)

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 Musical Interlude (Recorded) 1-25 News 1-30 Sarang on Violin 1-40 Purandardas Krut Kannada Bhajans 2-00 Film Music (Recorded).

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) till 7-30 p.m.
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s) from 7-45 p.m.

6-00 p.m. Savla Dharma Khude and Party (Bhajans) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 News (K) 8-00 News (M) 8-15 Khayal Bhoop 9-00 Azmat Husain Khan 9-15 News (H) 9-30 Kolak Krut Gujarati Geeto 10-00 Ghulam Qadir Khan.

Parsi Panchayat Anjuman Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A bye-election to fill up two vacancies in the Hundred of the Anjuman Committee of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay from the 'D' Register was held this afternoon at the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, Hornby Road.

There were four candidates for two seats (1) Mrs. Najamai J. Khambatta (Anjuman Pax), (2) Mr. Jal E. Hirjibehedin (Reform Party), (3) Mr. Bhikhaji M. Karanjia (Independent) and (4) Mr. Jehangir N. Gagrat (Independent).

The first candidate, however, withdrew her candidature.

The result of the bye-election is as follows:—

Mr. Jal E. Hirpibehedin	225 votes
Mr. Bhikhaji M. Karanjia	214 votes
Mr. Jehangir N. Gagrat	94 votes

POPULARISE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

S. K. Patil's Appeal To Indians

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An earnest appeal to Indians to popularise Co-operative movement for improving the economic conditions of the country was made by Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee here today.

Mr. Patil who is also the Chairman of the Advisory Board of the All-Bombay Consumers Co-operative Societies' Federation explained the objectives of the Federation at a press conference at the Congress House this evening.

He referred to the economic situation prevailing in the country and said that the only solution for making the country economically advanced, was the establishment of co-operative movements. It was only then India could prosper and avoid economic pitfalls, he added.

Mr. Patil further said that the establishment of co-operative commonwealth by which exploitation through middlemen could be removed, was also a step towards establishing a classless society in the country.

Speaking about the Federation Mr. Patil said that the organisation which was established in August last year was free from political parties and would be an autonomous body. He hoped that more and more co-operative societies in Bombay would join the Federation and make the co-operative movement a success.

Earlier Mr. Nagindas, T. Master, President of the Federation said that with a view reducing to a minimum the middleman's profit to procure non-rationed articles from the producers and supply them to consumers was their main objective. The Federation's present plans envisage to supply 50 per cent of the Greater Bombay's consumers with their essentials of life within the next five years through co-operatives.

Formation Of Kerala Province

ALWAYE (Travancore), Feb. 19, (A.P.I.): The sixteen-member Committee constituted at the recent Aikya Kerala Convention met here today under the presidentship of Mr. K. Kelppan.

The Committee resolved to depute Mr. K. Kelappan, Mr. Kuttikrishna Menon, Government Pleader, Madras and Dr. P Krishna Pillai, Madras, to meet the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for States Government of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, during his forthcoming visit to Madras and make representations to him regarding the formation of Kerala province.

GEMINI'S CHANDRALEKHA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE GIRGAUM.
Daily 3 shows: 3, 6-15 & 9-30 P.M. Extra show at 11-45 A.M. on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays. Advance Booking for the Upper Stalls of Rs. 2-10-0 and Rs. 2-4-0 classes can be made between 9-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M. and between 3 P.M. and 6-30 P.M. Rates as usual: Rs. 2-10-0 Rs. 2-4-0 Rs. 1-5-0 Rs. 1-2-0 As. 10-6 & As. 5. Telephone 21200

JAI-HIND BYCULLA.
Daily 4 shows: 11-45 A.M., 3, 6-15 & 9-30 P.M. Advance reservation of all upper class seats and of even 2nd class (As. 10/6) available between 10 A.M. and 10 P.M. Rates: Rs. 2-10 Rs. 2-4 Rs. 1-5 As. 10-6 and As. 5. Telephone 41666.

RIVOLI MATUNGA.
Daily 4 shows: 11-45 A.M. 3 6-15 & 9-30 P.M. Advance reservation for Rs. 2-10 Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 1-5 can be made between 10 A.M. and 10 P.M. Rates: Rs. 2-10 Rs. 2-4 Rs. 1-5 As. 10-6 and As. 5. Telephone 61480

TOTAL PROHIBITION FROM 1950-51

MEASURE TO COST PROVINCIAL EXCHEQUER RS. 12 CRORES

Excise Minister Explains Policy While Introducing Bill To Amend Existing Law

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1950-51 WILL SEE THE BEGINNING OF TOTAL PROHIBITION IN THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY, INCLUDING MERGED AREAS. WITH THE ONSET OF TOTAL PROHIBITION, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE REVENUES TO THE PROVINCIAL EXCHEQUER WILL BE THE POORER BY 12 CRORES OF RUPEES ANNUALLY—A LOSS OF NINE CRORES IN RESPECT OF THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY AND A LOSS OF RS. 3 CRORES IN RESPECT OF THE MERGED AREAS. IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CAN ILL-AFFORD TO INCUR LARGE EXPENDITURE FOR PUTTING THROUGH ITS SCHEME OF TOTAL PROHIBITION.

Therefore, it has been decided that the Prohibition programme must be put thorough with the co-operation of other government departments Arrests and prosecutions arising out of the breach of prohibition will be effected by the police. The Education Department is also expected to help in educating the people with regard to prohibition. Existing government recreational facilities will be diverted where necessary to provide suitable alternate recreation when prohibition comes into force. The help of teachers in rural areas and of police patils, will be enlisted for propaganda purposes

Some of these points were stressed by Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise, Government of Bombay, when he introduced in the Provincial Legislature, this morning, the Bombay Prohibition Bill of 1949. This Bill seeks to amend and consolidate the law relating to the promotion and enforcement of prohibition and carrying into effect a policy of prohibition and also the Abkari Law in the Province of Bombay.

The Minister said that the present Bill was a comprehensive one. The two principles underlying it were that there should be total prohibition in the province and that the government and its officers must have effective powers to enforce it. It was also the consolidation of the Abkari Law. Variations had been introduced into the existing Abkari Law to fit it into the prohibition pattern

"We must now forget the word excise and substitute it with the word prohibition" he said. Piecemeal amendments of the Abkari Law as in 1939 and 1947 might give rise to dificulties as had happened in West Punjab. Such changes were suitable for a period which was preparatory to the completion of the policy.

But now it was necessary to have a complete and comprehensive enactment, removing the defects in the present laws and bringing within the orbit of the Act certain offences which went unpunished.

It was necessary that where punishment was inadequate to make it deterrent and to provide for minimum sentences.

But in order to enforce the policy of total prohibition effectually, it was considered necessary to overhaul the law relating to intoxicating drugs and narcotics. The present Bill included relevant provisions of the Opium Act and the Bombay Molasses Act.

TEN COMMANDMENTS

Continuing the Minister said that according to the present Bill a person shall not commit certain acts, which he called "the ten commandments of prohibition' Thus it would be unlawful for a person to manufacture liquor, construct or work any distillery or brewery, import export or transport liquor, or sell or buy liquor Nor could a person bottle any liquor for sale, consume it or use, keep or have in his possession any materials, still utensils, implements or apparatus for the manufacture of any intoxicating drug

The selling, buying, consuming and manufacture of such drugs were also sought to be penalised. The same conditions applied both to toddy and nira Similar conditions applied to opium and charas Alteration of denatured spirits with the intention of using it for human consumption medicinally or otherwise was also prohibited Drinking houses and bars would not be allowed to function Incitement to infringe the provisions of the Bill and the acceptance and publication of advertisements relating to intoxicants were also banned

The above bans could be relaxed in specific cases under a licence permit or pass or authorisation granted by the Government. The Provincial Government could under the present Bill authorise a Collector or any other officer to grant passes for the import, export or transport of any liquor, intoxicating drug or hemp for definite periods of time or for specified occasions and particular consignments. Even the through transport of such consignments by a train, steamer, ferry or road transport or air service would be under such permits. Through similar authorisation denatured or rectified spirit, absolute or commercial alcohol required for scientific, industrial, medical and other purposes would be available.

PERMITS

Provision is, however, made in the new Bill for the granting of the permit to foreigner, or to any other persons whose health would be seriously and permanently affected, if he did not consume liquor.

Similar exemptions had been made in favour of the sovereigns of foreign States, ambassadors, diplomatic envoys and consuls and the members of their staff entitled to diplomatic and similar privileges. The use of liquor for religious and sacramental purposes would also be allowed under an authorisation in writing.

Similarly the provincial government would relax the rules regarding foreign liquor to persons visiting the province for not more than a week.

Dealing with the chapter on punishments Mr. Patil said that the present Bill had made a panel provisions more stringent: for a first offence a minimum sentence of six months and a maximum sentence of one year plus fines of Rs 500 and Rs. 1000 respectively were provided. For a second offence the sentence ranged from nine months to two years and the fines from a thousand to two and for the third and subsequent offence from one year to two years with fine from Rs. 1,000 to 2,000.

The Assembly adjourned before Mr. Patil had finished his speech.

When the Assembly met this morning, the Speaker Mr. K. S. Firodia announced that he had received a letter from Mr. S. A. Dange asking for leave of absence as he was under detention The leave was granted.

AMENDING LAWS

Mr. Moraji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister moved a Bill to amend certain laws in their application to the Province of Bombay.

The Revenue Minister said that the provisions of the Bill extended the applicability of the Bombay Agricultural Deptors' Relief Act and of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands' Act to those areas which were included in the province recently. Suitable alterations in different sections of the Act had been made to see that the person rresiding in these areas got adequate facilities in these respects. Further discussion on the Bill was postponed after the first reading as one of the members wanted to move an amendment.

Moving the Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, said that on account of the peculiar geographical position of Ratnagiri it was not possible to collect duties adequately, and there were many evasions. The Board was not competent to file suits. Nor could the Board, he said, effectively seize goods when octroi duties were evaded, as the staff at their disposal could not cope with it. Also the Board had no jurisdiction over the waters of the creeks. The present Bill remedied those and other defects. The Bill was passed after Mr. M. D. Joshi, Mr. C. A. Vyas, Mr S S Hahajan, Mr B Patel and others had spoken

A Bill enabling the Provincial Government to receive and detain prisoners from Pakistan who were sent here by the Government of India was passed

The Bill to provide for the registration and inspection of Nursing Homes in the province, introduced by Dr. M. D.D. Gilder, Health Minister, was read the first time.

Dr Gilder said that some sort of a supervision was necessary over these nursing homes some of whom were no better than third rate lodging houses. It was in the best interests of the province that registration and supervision were made compulsory.

Further discussion on the Bill was postponed as a member wanted to move an amendment.

Passing Remarks By Superior Courts On Inferior Courts

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18 (API.) While disposing of an application by a First Class Honorary Magistrate of Jalaun, Mr. Rameshwar Dutt Misra, to expunge certain remarks which were made about him by the session judge of Hamirpur, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bhargava of the Allahabad High Court observed, "It is desirable that superior courts, while delivering judgments, should always use restrained language about inferior courts so that the confidence of the public in the administration of justice may not be shaken."

Their Lordships continued: "After these remarks so publicly made the learned magistrate could not inspire any confidence in the mind of the litigant public The sessions Judge was of the opinion that the magistrate was unfit. He could have written separate note and sent it to the authorities concerned. We cannot too strongly deprecate the use of such intemperate language in judgements which are public pronouncement and are available to the public at large"

The Session Judge, Mr. Shed Shanker Lal in his judgment had made the following remarks.

"It leaves a bad impression on my mind on going through the evidence and circumstances of the case about the capacity of the honorary magistrate. He appears to be at pains to record a finding of guilty against the applicant."

Jewish Emigrants From Shanghai To Israel

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18 (P.T.I.-Reuter): A party of 489 Jewish emigrants on their way from Shanghai to Israel are due here on Monday aboard the American President lineship "General Gordon".

None holds United States visas.

They will be taken across country to the east coast under bond and in guarded railway coaches. The journey had been arranged by the International Relief Organisation in co-operation with Californian Jewish societies

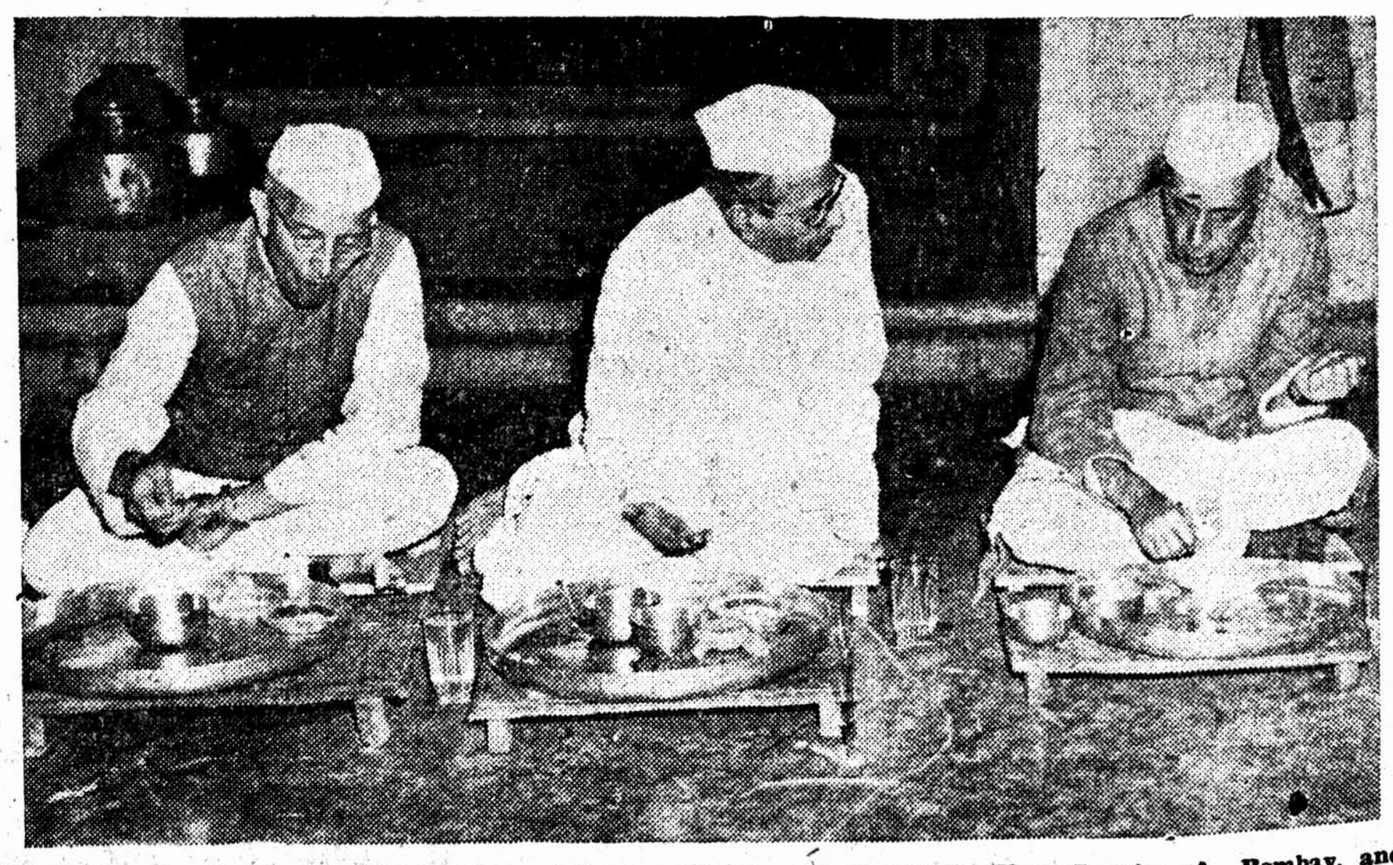
U. S. CAN HAVE MANUS BASE AGAIN

CANBERRA, Feb. 18 (PTI-Reuter): The United States will again be allowed to use the Australian Trusteeship territory of Manus Island should an emergency arise in the Pacific.

This was announced by Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian External Affairs Minister, in the House of Representatives today.

A large American naval base was established on Manus during the war and handed back to the Australians last year.

NEHRU, KHER AND MORARJI AT DINNER



The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, with Shri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, and Shri Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Bombay, at Harijan Ashram, Godhra, is seen taking meals. Pandit Nehru visited Godhr

Alliance With British

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, (Nana): Four Arab Nations which have harboured deep resentment against the British are changing their tack and now seek to form an alliance with Britain, according to a Beirut, Lebanon, dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper "Aftonbladet". The four nations are Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon.

These nations already have petitioned the British Government for an alliance similar to that of King Abdullah's Transjordania and, in a matter of weeks, according to high circles in the Near East, they will accept British conditions.

The marked change in attitude very probably may stem from envy of King Abdullah, who the four nations term an English "puppet," but whose victories in Jerusalem with his Arab Legion come while they suffer severe setbacks.

INTERIM GOVT. FOR INDONESIA

Dutch Cabinet To Speed Up Formation

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 18. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Holland has informed the United Nations Commission for Indonesia that it will "make every effort" for satisfactory progress in negotiations for the formation of an interim government in Indonesia by March 1.

The Commission also reported that it had sent to the Dutch Government "two letters from the Republican delegation in which the commission was requested to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Masdulhak Nasution, aid to the Republican Premier Dr. Mohammad Hatta, on December 21 ,in Kaliurang and the disappearance from Jogjakarta of Suharto Postmaster-General of the Republic of Indonesia on January 17."

No Confidence Rejected

THE HAGUE, Feb. 18. (P.T.I.-Reuter): The second chamber of the Dutch States General to-night rejected by 76 votes to 15 a no confidence motion in the Government's policy towards Indonesia, moved by the Anti-Revolutionary Party leader, Mr. Jan Schouten.

The chamber also passed the 1949 budget of the ministry of overseas territories without division.

The Hague Catholic Party speakers indicated that they feared the united nations commission for Indonesia might take the initiative there out of Dutch hands. They thought that an interim government for Indonesia could be formed, if necessary, without the republic.

Professor Willem Schemerhorn, Labour, a former Premier, said he thought an interim government without the Indonesian Republic was "the opposite of a solution".

He called for the release of the Republican leaders. Carles Welter, Catholic Party, criticising the United Nations Commission, said that Mr. T. K. Critchley, the Australian member, "is an enemy of the Netherlands, Mr. Merle Cochran defends American interests too much, and the Commission staff consists chiefly of people who are anti-Dutch".

BEEL TO RETURN TO BATAVIA

Dr. Louis Beel, Dutch High Commissioner for Indonesia, is to return to Batavia next Tuesday, it was learned from authoritative sources here today.

This decision was seen in political circles as proof of the success of Dr. Beel's talks with the Dutch Cabinet on speeding up a settlement of the Indonesian dispute.

The question of releasing Republican leaders and other outstanding points are likely to be cleared up during the weekend.

This will probably be followed by a definite invitation to the Republican leaders to join negotiations for an interim Federal Indonesian Government.

Explosion Kills Bullock And Injures Three Persons

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 19, (U.P.I.): A crude bomb exploded with a loud report in a busy locality in Aurangabad on Friday afternoon, according to a report received here.

Three persons were injured and one bullock was killed as a result of the explosion. The police rushed to the scene and cordoned off the area. Investigations are proceeding.

PAUL ROBESON WARNS MALAN

Danger Of Forcing Negroes Back To Slavery

LONDON, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Paul Robeson the 50-year old negro singer who has arrived in London from the United States for a concert tour said today that the South Africa Government is "asking for great trouble" by saying in effect to African negroes "you must go back to slavery for ever".

"No peoples, certainly not the South African negroes rule by mere 2,000,000 whites, will submit to that" he said.

"The South African attitude is impossible. Dr. Daniel Malan must be saved from himself. I hope he will be saved by other South Africans".

Mr. Robeson said: "The attitude of some people towards the negro seems to be based on the contention that they are backward, that they take more time than any other race to develop.

"I protest against this", the singer said, "My own father was a slave and I think I have managed to develop."

NEGRO PROBLEM IN U. S.

Referring to the negro problem in the southern states of America, Mr. Robeson said America was not the only place where there were milllions of negroes.

"I am concerned with the freedom of negroes in Africa also", he said.

A "powerful financial interests are now moving into Africa from America. South Africa sees that her economic future lies in co-operation with the United States and President Truman's bold new programme of investment in backward areas can only mean Africa.

"A great corporation has been ly concerned. American financial formed to exploit Liberia. Gold and diamonds have been found; rubber as well. American investigators are all over the African continent," he added.

"As an American negro I am deep-interests will go into Africa and perpetrate once more the kind of things that were done under the old imperialists.

"For all the wrongs that have been done to him over many generations, there is no feeling of revenge in the negro of America and it is the same with the African negro. Any nation which says it is going to change its policy will be believed.

"The negroes of Africa are not going to rise up. It is not a question of revenue but of obtaining freedom. But no nation in this modern world should think of trying any more to hold negroes in bondage."

Stop Press

BUNCHE'S REVISED DRAFT

RHODES, Feb. 19, (UPA): Mediator Ralph Bunche handed Egyptian and Israeli representatives today the revised draft of a proposed final agrement for an armistice between the two nations. The Egyptians were expected to send the text to Cairo for Government approval as the agreement went beyond the instructions of delegates here. The Israeli representatives were expected to radio Tel Aviv for instructions.

ANAND ARRESTS

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 19, (API): Two Railway workers were arrested at Anand today under the Public Security Measures Act.

CONGRESS BAGS 20 SEATS

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 19, (API): Results of the elections for 21 out of the remaining 48 seats in the Ahmedabad Municipality were announced today. Of these twenty were captured by the Congress candidates and one by an Inpependent candidate.

TARA SINGH ARRESTED UNDER BENGAL REGULATIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19, (A. P. I.): Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader, was arrested this evening by Inspector-General of Police, Mr. S. R. Chowdheri under Bengal Regulations of 1818 and removed to an unknown destination", Mr. Shamker Prasad, Chief Commissioner of Delhi, announced at a press conference late tonight.

U. S. AND NORTH ATLANTIC PACT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, (U. P. A.): Secretary of State Dean Acheson today assured Canada and five Western European powers that the United States was willing to sign the North Atlantic Defence pact "with teeth in it."

Reliable informants said that Acheson informed representatives of the six powers at surprise meeting in the State Department that the United States will not stand idly by if one of the signatory powers was attacked by an aggressor nation.

MALAN FOLLOWS HITLER TACTICS

Dr. Dadoo To Rouse British Awareness To Real Implications

LONDON, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Yusuf Mohomed Dadoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress, will leave London on Monday on an extended provincial tour to "arouse in the British public an awareness of the real implications of the racial conflict in South Africa."

Political and Trade Union organisations, church bodies, professional people, students and youth movements will be urged whatever their politics, to hold meetings and to send protests to their members of Parliament and the Minister on the Durban Riots.

Resolutions will call upon the Prime Minister to support India's demand at the United Nations that the South African Government should abide by the principles of the Charter in its treatment of the Indian and non-white peoples of South Africa.

OMINOUS REMINDER

Dr. Dadoo said today "I want to get the English people to realise that the Durban Riots are an ominous reminder of the shape of things to come, racial conflicts on a mass scale. They are symptomatic of the racial struggle everywhere. Not only is the whole Commonwealth involved but the outside world as well.

Dr. Dadoo plans to visit Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, Manchester, Liverpool and other cities

HITLER'S TACTICS

He wrote in a leaflet produced by the Indian League:

"The Malan Government of South Africa has let loose on the country a violent Anti-Indian campaign calculated to set one race against the others. The Indians are in fact being used in parts of South Africa exactly as the Jews were used by Hitler in Germany."

Dr. Dadoo, whose passport was confiscated on September 10 last as he was about to leave South Africa for the Paris United Nations meeting, was granted a court order by the Pretoria Supreme Court in October, permitting him to leave without a passport.

Dr. Dadoo was refused a French visa to attend the United Nations Assembly as a Legal Adviser to the Indian and Pakistan delegations on the South African situation.

Umberto's Fate

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, (Nana): America — that's a possible From King to ranchman in South course of events for Ex-King Umberto of Italy. A millionaire Italian emigrant has willed Umberto a ranch at Barbacena, Brazil, according to a dispatch from Rome to the Stockholm newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet." The deceased's name is being withheld by the ex-Monarch's lawyers.

Umberto currently is suing the Italian Government for the family estates of the House of Savoy which the Italian Republic confiscated. He is living with his family at Estoril, Portugal, and one of his neighbours is Dom Joao of Orleans-Braganza, claimant to the non-existent Imperial Crown of Brazil.

Should Umberto take up ranching he will be the second former King to do so. The Duke of Windsor undertook a ranching venture several years ago in Alberta, Canada.

NO KNOWLEDGE OF SOVIET JET FIGHTERS

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): The United States has no specific idea of Russian developments in jet-air power, Mr. William Jordan, President of the Curtiss Wright Corporation said here.

He told a press conference that United States jets were lagging behind Britain and other nations because the Government had not allocated enough funds to jet research and development

Eden On Pacific Pact

BRISBANE, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Anthony Eden, British Deputy leader of the Opposition who is tourning Australia said today he favoured a Pacific Pact similar to the proposed North Atlantic Alliance

He told a press conference he was not taking the initiative for creation of such a Pact.

But he felt if the initiative were taken elsewhere Britain should support disposal in the Far East and the the pact with all the power at her Pacific.

SIND ASSEMBLY PROROGUED

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 18 (APP): The Sind Legislative Assembly met here this afternoon and heard from its Deputy Speaker that the Governor had prorogued the House.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE OF 20 TO MAINTAIN STABILITY OF COLLEGES

Principal Rev. Kellock's Suggestion Adopted At Senate Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Bombay Senate at its meeting today adopted by a majority resolution moved by Principal Rev. James Kellock as amended by Prof. G. D. Parekh stating that in view of the possibility that the revised scales of pay which the Senate has instructed the colleges to bring into operation from June, 1949 may make the expenditure of some colleges greater than their income the means whereby the colleges may maintain a stable financial position be considered and that a committee of 20 members was appointed for this purpose.

Speaking on his amendment, Prof. Parekh said that all avenues of sources of income for private colleges should be explored to maintain the balance of privately-managed colleges in order that higher scale of pay for their teaching staff as recommended ration. He suggested that for the purby the Senate could be put into opepose the committee appointed by the Senate could be satisfied that all other get of all private colleges so that the Senate could be satisfied that all othed means should explored.

3 WAY TO BALANCE BUDGET

Rev. Kellock who had moved the original resolution and who accepted the amendment moved by Prof. Parekh said that there were three channels open to private colleges for maintaining the balance of the budget. Increase in fees, more grants-in-aid from Government and donations from the public. Otherwise he thought that private colleges would face a severe crisis if the new scale of pay as recommended by the Senate was put into operation.

Prof. Parekh was supported by Dr. A. V. Baliga and Principal Gadgil.

Principal D. D. Karve and Dr. K. G. Naik were in favour of stiffer attitude to be adopted to Government in this matter.

Princopal Khadye wanted a committee to be appointed by Government to enquire into higher education in the province.

Rev. A. M. Coyne and Mr. Jinabhai Desai also spoke supporting the original resolution.

The Senate also passed a motion moved by Sir Vithal Chandavarkar suggesaing certain modification in the Bill to amend the Bombay University Act, 1928 as Government invited the opinion of the Senate for the proposed Bill to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly.

GREETINGS TO POONA UNIVERSITY

Earlier the Bombay University Senate sent greetings to the Poona University which has embarked upon its career in full swing and wished all sucess to a sister University.

Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane the Vice-Chancellor who presided over the meeting wishing all success to the sister University said that the Bombay University would always watch with deep interest the progress of this new University for the advancement of higher education in the country.

At the Special Convocation today 1969 students were awarded diploma and degrees by the Bombay University of which 1683 wre given in absentia.

Country-Wide Arrests Of Communists

TO FIGHT POSTAL STRIKE

Standing Advisory Committee's Suggestion

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19, (API): The Standing Advisory Committee of the Post and Telegraph Department, which met today with Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Communications, in the chair, recommended that Government should take "a firm attitude towards the Union of Posts and Telegraphs' workers which has served the P. and T. Department with a strike notice".

The Committee also suggested that immediate preparations should be made to meet the threatened strike.

The Committee approved the arrangement made by the Department to obtain the assistance of Provincial Governments, States Unions and Secretaries of the various Congress Committees with regard to the employment of the services of the Raksha Sevak Dals, Congress volunteers, by scouts, girl guides and home guards in the event of a strike.

Government will also make use of the recently introduced night airmail service for the carrying of mails and of the wireless transmitters for the transmission of telegrams.

BRITISH EQUIPMENT FOR SIAM'S ARMY

LONDON, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): **Britain has agreed to supply arms immediately to equip five infantry battalions of the Siamese Army, it was authoritatively learned in London today.**

The decision fits into the general framework of collaboration between the British and Siamese Governments against Communist armed activity in South-East Asia, particularly in the Malaya-Siam frontier area.

There is at present no question of supplying British instructors or military advisors to the Siamese Army it was stated.

TWO KAREN-HELD PLACES TAKEN

Rebel Attacks Quelled

RANGOON, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Burmese Government troops today recaptured Karen-held Gyogen railway station one mile south of Insein after a lull in the heavy fighting in the area, a War Office special Communique said today.

The Communique also claimed recapture of a Karen village two miles worth of Insein.

Earlier Government reports said that the Karens had taken up new positions inside the Christian Cemetary west of Insein.

Sporadic firing continued today after troops quelled a Karen attack near Sawbwagone, where Government forces are strongly entrenched.

A military Communique said that 15 rebels were killed in an eight-hour battle near Pyapan, the Irrawady Delta town 40 miles south-west of Rangoon. More than 1,000 rebels were driven back in this area, it was added.

Khaliquzzaman Elected League President

KARACHI, Feb. 19, (U.P.A.): Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman was elected president of the Muslim League for three years today in the League's first elections since Pakistan was created.

The election was held among 250 Council members who also passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Mohammed Ali Jinnah Founder of the Muslim League and Pakistan's first Governor-General.

Khaliquzzaman was the only nominee for the presidency.

SIMLA, Feb. 19, (API). Prohibition is expected to be introduced in certain areas of Himachal Pradesh towards the beginning of April this year.

CONCERTED ACTION TO AVERT RAIL STRIKE

Hyderabad Bans Red Flag And W. Bengal 'People's Age'

INDIA GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATES LEGISLATION AGAINST STRIKES ON RAILWAYS, POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

AS A PART OF CONCENTRATED ALL-INDIA DRIVE TO FORESTALL STRIKE THREAT ON THE RAILWAYS, THE BOMBAY POLICE ROUNDED UP TWO PROMINENT OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE B.B. AND C.I. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION AND 20 OTHER PERSONS, BELIEVED TO BE COMMUNISTS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS TODAY.

It will be recalled that the B.B. and C.I. Railwaymen's Union claiming a membership of 15,000 men and under the leadership of Communists, served a strike notice on the authorities on Tuesday last. The proposed strike is to begin on March 9.

The police also raided a number of places in the City and seized some objectionable documents.

Since early this morning groups of police constables were posted at all strategic points in the city. All the railway stations, railways and other pedestrian bridges were also guarded by the police.

A.P.I. adds:—

Country-Wide Arrests

The police of several provinces, including Bombay, West Bengal and Madras, and some of the Indian States today carried out simultaneous raids within their territories to round up Communists engaged in subversive activities and, in particular, those believed to be connected with the Railway strike threatened by dissident Communist-dominated Railway Unions for March 9.

Action in all cases was taken under the Security Measure Acts.

In Hyderabad State, the Military Administration began today what is described as a Statewide drive to round up Communist trouble-makers.

According to figures available upto 10 p.m. today about 300 persons had been arrested throughout the country, apart from Hyderabad State where a special detention gaol is reported to have been opened to accommodate the arrested Communists.

At many places the raids and arrests were believed to be continuing.

IN CALCUTTA

In Calcutta 20 arrests were made after over 30 places had been raided and searched. Similar searches and arrests were made throughout West Bengal and the total number of arrests in that Province has reached 80. The arrested persons were mostly those connected with the East Indian Railroad Workers' Union, which has served a strike notice on the Railway Administration.

Reports of arrests have likewise been received from the Central Provinces, The United Provinces, Madras and Mysore. The main arrests in Madras Province took place at Trichinopoly, headquarters of the South Indian Railway, where the persons detained were largely members of the South Indian Railway Labour Union, a Communist-directed body which has served a similar strike notice.

There were no arrests made today in Delhi or East Punjab.

Red Flag Banned In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 19 (A.P.I.) The Red Flag; bearing the symbol of sickle and hammer with or without stars is banned in Hyderabad State under an order issued by the Inspector-General of Police, Hyderabad, today under the Public Safety and Public Interest regulation.

The order says that the flag "will not be displayed, exhibited, hoisted or taken in procession throughout Hyderabad State, as it is the flag of the Communist Party, which has been declared unlawful under the defence of Hyderabad rules."

Any display of this flag in pictures, paintings, carvings, inscriptions, masonry work, etc. is also prohibited throughout the state.

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED

Mr. L. Narayan, a Labour leader of Hyderabad was arrested today under the Public Security Regulation Act. A few other Labour leaders of the Railway and Road Transport Workers' Union were also arrested under the same act.

HUNDREDS TO BE ARRESTED

A State-wide drive to round-up Communists is understood to have been launched by the military administration of Hyderabad.

The arrest of Communists, which is to have begun soon after midnight last night, followed a conference of high officials of the State last night.

The number of arrests effected so far is not yet available, but it is expected that "hundreds of Communists will be taken into custody".

W. BENGAL BAN ON 'PEOPLE'S AGE'

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): The People's Age, the Communist weekly of Bombay has been banned in West Bengal under the Security Act.

32 ARRESTED IN TRICHY

TRICHY, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): About 32 persons—Communists, Communist sympathisers and some office-bearers, of the South Indian Railway Labour Union were rounded up by the Trichy police today.

The rounded-up persons include Mr. Balakrishnan, officiating General Secretary of the South Indian Railway, Labour Union, and some other office-bearers of the Union.

SIX ARRESTED AT CALICUT

CALICUT, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): Six Communists, all connected with the South Indian Railway Labour Union were arrested here today under the Public Safety Act.

IN NASIK

NASIK, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): Eight Communists, connected with the Railwaymen's Union were arrested in Nasik district today.

SEVEN ARRESTED AT MADURA

MADURA, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): Seven employees of the South Indian Railway, who are alleged to be Communist sympathisers and who are either active members or office-bearers of the Madura branch of the Communist-directed S.I. Railway Labour Union have been taken into custody by the Madura police so far today.

Gujerat-Wide Round-up

SURAT, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): News of Gujerat-wide roundup of Communists workers have been received here.

About 50 persons alleged to be Communist workers have been taken into custody in Surat and Baroda districts according to the information received here.

Three persons from Surat city, two from Sayan, four from Ankleshwar, four from Broach, four from Cosamba three from Palej-Hajagam, five from Bulsar and about 20 from Baroda have been arrested.

AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): Six railway workers, stated to be communists were arrested by the Railway police here under orders of the District Magistrate.

ACTIVE HELPERS ARRESTED

MADRAS, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): Four persons, including the Secretaries of the Madras Press Labour Union and the Madras Harbour Workers' Union, were arrested today for, it is alleged having participated in the campaign for the proposed Railway Strike.

The arrested persons, it is stated, were found enrolling strike volunteers and setting up local Strike Committees in different areas.

AT DAMOH

DAMOH (C.P.), Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): Four Railway employees belonging to the Communist Party have been taken into custody here under the C.P. Public Safety Act.

19 COMMUNISTS ROUNDED UP IN C.P.

NAGPUR, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): Enquiries in official quarters showed that so far ten Communist workers have been rounded up under the Public Safety Act, at various places in C.P. and Berar including one at Nagpur during the past 24 hours.

The police drive is still continuing, and some more arrests are likely.

SWOOP DOWN ON REDS IN BANARAS

BANARAS, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): Twelve persons stated to be Communist workers were arrested by the police early this morning. The local authorities were active throughout last night in rounding up suspected persons. The police activities in the city continued till this noon in tracing out a few prominent Communists who are stated to have gone underground. All the arrests were made under the maintenance of Public Safety Act.

ANTI-STRIKE LEGISLATION IN OFFING

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19, (A.P.I.): The Government of India may shortly introduce legislation banning strikes in the Railways and Posts and Telegraphs.

It is understood that under the proposed legislation the Government will seek power to deal with the threatened strike, which the Communist-dominated Unions in the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department have given notice of.

Any strike at present is viewed by the authorities with serious concern, as it is felt it will jeopardise the economic life of the country.

AIR INDIA STRIKE CONTINUES

Plan To Resume Skeleton Service

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dith no arrivals or departures of Air India's scheduled flights today, the strike of about 3,000 workers of the company at Santa Cruz airport showed little change as it entered upon its second day. Yesterday Air India had operated their Bombay—Madras nonstop flight according to schedule but no planes for Delhi, Calcutta or Karachi had taken off.

The management who have warned the strikers of summary dismissal if they failed to return to duty on Monday had now drawn up plans for the resumption of skeleton services. A non-stop flight between Bombay and Delhi will be operated from Monday, the plane leaving Santa Cruz Air Port at eight a.m. and return from Delhi at five p. m.

BOMBAY-MADRAS FLIGHT

The Bombay-Modras non-stop flight is likely to be resumed tomorrow and similarly Bombay-Calcutta service is proposed to be started on Tuesday.

About fifty strikers who had entered the Santa Cruz railway station with the intention of resuming work were reported to have been prevented by Union workers from proceeding to the airport.

The postal authorities in Bombay stated today that yesterday's air mail bags for Colombo were flown by the direct Bombay Madras flight. Giving details of arrangements made to send airmails to various destinations affected by the strike they said that today's mails for Calcutta and Karachi had been despatched by alternative air services in case there was further accumulation of mails the postal authorities would utilize their night flying air services to lift the day's accumulation.

Air India Internationals Bombay-Londno Bi-weekly Air service has not been affected by the strike and the west bound aircraft took off for Cairo at 12-05 a. m. today with a full load of passengers and freight. The Bombay bound plane landed at the Santa Cruz airport from London last night according to schedule.

Agnes Smedley Exonerated

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): The United States Army has virtually withdrawn charges that Miss Agnes Smedley, an American writer on Far Eastern affairs, had acted as a Soviet spy.

Col. George Eyster, Deputy Chief of the Army's Public Relations Division, admitted that there was no proof to support the charges, which were made in a recent report issued by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo.

A statement should have been attached to the report explaining that it was prepared on the basis of information developed by the Japanese authorities, he said.

Miss Smedley, who spent over twelve years in China, many of them with the armies in the war zones, was special wartime correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" from 1938 to 1941. Her best known books are "China Fights Back" and "Battle Hymn of China."

Miss Smedley died in New York last night she hoped Col. Eyster's statement marked the end of the policy of "smear first, investigate later."

14 KILLED IN BRITISH AIR COLLISION

COVENTRY, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Fourteen people were killed when a British European Airways Dakota and a Royal Air Force Anson plane collided in mid-air near here today. There were no survivors.

The Dakota was on a scheduled flight from London to Glasgow with crew of four and six passengers. The R.A.F. plane was on a training flight, the plane was on a training flight with four occupants.

A British European Airways spokesman said this morning that no details of the cause of the accident which occurred at 08-45 hours were yet available.

Fire brigade recovered the bodies from the burning wreckage which was spread over a wide area. The two planes were said to have "disintegrated" in the air after head on collision.

One eye-witness said that after the crash he saw a column of black smoke and a plane fell twirling like a leaf.

26 [illegible]

PARIS, Feb. [illegible] (PTI-Reuter): The death roll in the train crash on Friday to 25, with about 85 injured, last night in Port [illegible] on a train crash last night in Port [illegible] Haute Saone, in southern France according to the French police authorities.

"There are many more victims, including men, women and children, under the wreckage," they added.

Fifteen mutilated bodies were taken earlier today from the wreckage of one of the trains, the Metz-Di jon Express, and five more died in hospital.

Three coaches were smashed to bits in the accident police said.

A spokesman of the Railway Press department said the latter: "There are 26 dead and 33 gravely injured.

LACK OF [illegible] WATER TO CHANGE A.I.C.C. VENUE

MADRAS, Feb. [illegible] 19, (A.P.I.): The [illegible] committee appointed to organising committee for the coming make arrangements [illegible] A.I.C.C. at Guntakl session of the [illegible] and considered a met there recently [illegible] General Manager of letter from the [illegible] Railway on the shortage of the M & S. M. [illegible] and other contingency and other conditions at Guntakl [illegible]

The Committee finally decided to meet at Madras on February 22 to consider the question of change of venue of the A.I.C.C. meeting.

1 Killed And 15 Injured In Motor Accident

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 19.

One person died and fifteen persons, including motor driver are injured as a result of an accident on the Gandhi Bridge in Navarangpura while fetching voters to the polling booths in Municipal Election. Three of the injured persons are in precarious condition in the hospital.

RANGA TO BE FOOD MINISTER?

Lobby Circles Expect Changes In Central Cabinet

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19— Consequent on the attack on Mr. Jairmdas Daulatram's food policy it is understood, the Nehru Cabinet has decided to increase its strength by the addition of one more Minister.

In this connection the name of Prof. N. G. Ranga is freely mentioned among the lobby circles for the Food portfolio, Jairamdas Daulatram holding only Agriculture. Decision on this is expected to be announced very soon.

Reports are also current with regards a possible change in the commerce portfolio after the presentation of the Budget.

Further, there are also speculations of the prospects of abolition of the capital gains tax which has only yielded 40 lakhs of rupees in an year and possibility of lowering the Income Tax slabs.

Madhyabharat Collections For Gandhi Fund

GWALIOR Feb. 19, (A.P.I.): The total collections for the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund made to the Rajpramukh during his six days tour of Madhya Bharat amount to Rs. 1,74,000. He received contributions from Jara people amounting to Rs. 51,000.

MASTER TARA SINGH TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

Sequel To Defiance Of Government Order

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader, who arrived in Delhi this evening in defiance of the Government order to participate in the meeting of the General Council of the Akali Dal has been detained by the local Government. Seven other Sikh leaders have also been detained by the Delhi police.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

The Government of India have passed orders for taking into custody Master Tara Singh, the Sikh leader.

"This step", an official communique issued tonight says, "the Government of India have been compelled to take in the interest of public security."

The 'communique' adds: "Government regret to find that the indulgence shown to Master Tara Singh and his men by the Government has been misconstrued into a sign of weakness and incapacity and that a position has been reached when they have tried to achieve their objective by overawing Government by threats of force and defiance of authority. Government owe a responsibility to the country for its peace and security and they have no doubt that they are right in accepting a challenge which was openly and resolutely "made."

RESUME OF REASONS

The communique, which gives a resume of the reasons which led the Government to take this decision says that Master Tara Singh had been warned not to hold the Akali Political Conference in Delhi at the present time. Master Tara Singh who had agreed with the Government's point of view had subsequently issued instructions to his followers which ran counter to the Government of, India's policy.

Besides the members of the General Council of the Shiromani Akali Dal, batches of Akali Sikhs from the East Punjab, Patiala, East Punjab States Union, U.P., West Bengal and Hyderabad State, arrived here today.

PROCESSIONS

Shortly before noon a large number of Sikhs who had collected near the Delhi railway station marched through Chandni Chowk in formations. They paid their respects at the Sisgunj Gurdwara and proceeded towards the Red Fort, shouting slogans such as 'Master Tara Singh Zindabad' 'we want the victory of the Sikh Panth" "we shall have our rights.' Finally they wended their way through Darya Ganj to New Delhi.

SIKH DEMANDS

Although the Sikh demands have not been formally formulated, Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader, in some of his speeches made in the rural areas of the East Punjab, had said that if the Congress could surrender to the Muslim League demands, he would see that the Congress leaders also acceded to the Sikh demands for a separate homeland. The Akali leader along with his colleague Giani Kartar Singh had on several occasions suggested cession of the Gurgaon District from the East Punjab, and the merger of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union in the East Punjab, in order to turn this territory into a Sikh State, where Punjabee in Gurmukhi script would be the official medium of instruction and also the official language of the Sikh state.

He had also suggested that if Congress leaders were not prepared to agree to the creation of a homeland for the Sikhs, then the administrative setup in the East Punjab should be so arranged as to give a Sikh the chance of acting as a Governor or a Premier in rotation, i.e., if the Premier was a Hindu the Governor must necessarily be a Sikh.

The Akalis have also demanded the provision of reservation of seats for them in the East Punjab for a certain period not extending more than ten years, while accepting joint electorates, under the new constitution.

TARA SINGH NOT IN DELHI OR E. PUNJAB

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi, Mr. Shanker Pershad, at a press conference late at midnight today disclosed that Master Tara Singh was at present neither in Delhi Province nor in East Punjab.

Replying to a question the Chief Commissioner said that ten Akali leaders had so far been arrested in connection with the Akali Conference. The Punjab Government had been kept in touch.

Akali Dal Meeting

The general body of the Shiromani Akali Dal met this evening inside the crowded premises of the Rakabganj Gurdwara.

The meeting, which was attended by about 450 delegates from all over India and was presided over by Sardar Pritam Sing Gojran.

The meeting also noted that "despite the conciliatory stand taken by the Sikhs, the Government should have given such a great provocation by arresting Master Tara Singh and some of his colleagues.

R.S.S. PRISONERS INJURED

BAREILLY, Feb. 19, (A. P. I.): Twelve R. S. S. prisoners and four members of the jail staff have been admitted into hospital, according to a press communique issued today by the District Magistrate, Bareilly.

It says: "Yesterday morning the Superintendent, Central Jail, wanted to take out an RSS prisoner for disciplinary action. Other members of the barracks woul: not allow this and took the law into their own hands.

"The situation went out of control and force had to be employed to restore order. In restoring order certain members of the jail staff and R. S. S. prisoners received injuries. Twelve R. S. S. prisoners have been admitted into hospital.

DURBAN RIOTS AGAIN

DURBAN, Feb. 19. (PTI-Reuter): Three hundred Africans tonight attacked and set fire to an Indian bus at Umgeni, Durban, after an accident in which an African woman was fatally injured outside a native compound. Another Indian bus was stoned shortly afterwards at Umgeni level crossing. Some Africans were arrested. Three Indians were taken to hospital.

23 Arrested In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 19, (A. P. I.): Twenty-three arrests have so far been made by sunset today in Hyderabad in the State-wide drive to round up Communists launched by the military administration soon after midnight last night. It is understood twelve employees of the Nizam's State Railway Road Transport Department, including the General Secretary of the R. T. U Employee's Union are among those who were taken into custody today.

Plans To Expand Indian Air Force

MORE OPERATIONAL PLANES FROM U. K.

Trainer Craft Designed At Delhi: 3 More 'Dromes: Elmhirst's Statement

NEW DELHI, FEB. 19, (A.P.I.): AIR MARSHAL, SIR THOMAS W. ELMHIRST, CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, ROYAL INDIAN AIR FORCE, STATED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE TODAY THAT HE INTENDED TO LEAVE WITHIN A FORTNIGHT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, WHERE HE WOULD TRY TO SECURE MORE OPERATIONAL AIRCRAFT FOR INDIA.

SIR THOMAS RECALLED THAT AS A RESULT OF HIS PREVIOUS VISIT TO THE U. K. IN APRIL LAST, OVER 100 OPERATIONAL AIRCRAFT OF VARIOUS TYPES WERE SECURED FOR INDIA, INCLUDING THREE JET-PROPELLED VAMPIRES.

Priority To India

Britain had given a very high priority to India's aircraft requirements not only compared with other countries but even in relation to the Commonwealth countries. To a correspondent's question, Sir Thomas replied that he did not think that Pakistan was getting equal assistance from Britain in this respect.

Replying to another question, the Air Commander-in-Chief stated that the United States which had suspended sale of operational aircraft of all types to India and Pakistan while the Kashmir operations were on, was probably reconsidering the question now.

Asked whether he thought that India would continue to retain the high priority which she was getting from Britain even if she decided to go out of the Commonwealth, Sir Thomas said when this happened, naturally Britain might think of supplying her 'best friend' first—whether it was Belgium, or France or Argentine or Italy —in preference to India. This was only reasonable to suppose, he added.

PROGRESS OF I. A. F.

Sir Thomas, who was reviewing the progress which the Indian Air Force had made, since its inception, as an independent force, on August 15, 1947, stated that the decision to separate the three Armed Forces and bring them each under its own Commander-in-Chief was taken by the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, since August 15, a new Air Headquarters Staff had to be built up in Delhi, more or less equivalent to an Air Ministry, with the object of designing and constructing an Indian Air Force and directing all its activities. The Air Headquarters now consisted of three main branches—the air staff, the personnel and organisation staff and the technical and supply staff.

Referring to India's operational air force, Sir Thomas stated that at present it consisted of fighter aircraft for air defence, fighter-bomber aircraft for air defence and for assisting the army in its role, long-range bomber aircraft, aircraft for reconnaissance purposes, and an air transport squadron. Shortly it was hoped they would have a squadron for assisting the navy in its role.

"THE PRESENT R.I.A.F. IS A SMALL FORCE AND IS MOST CERTAINLY NOT BIG ENOUGH TO GIVE AIR DEFENCE TO THE WHOLE OF THE GREAT COUNTRY OF INDIA. BUT IT IS A FOUNDATION ON WHICH A BIGGER STRUCTURE CAN BE BUILT IF THE GOVERNMENT SO WISH AND ORDER", HE ADDED.

NEED FOR AIRCRAFT BUILDING INDUSTRY

The present airforce, being small, could be expected to fulfil its functions only to a limited extent. However, a nation could not have a larger airforce than it could afford. Any expansion was a matter for the Government to decide, but it must necessarily depend on a high standard of recruits coming forward for training both as Officers and airmen. It was also dependent upon the provision of new buildings to accommodate the personnel and on the ability of the Government to purchase aircraft and their necessary stores from outside India. Without an aircraft building industry in the country, the Air Force was dependent on the provision of its aircraft from abroad. The Royal Indian Airforce, naturally, looked forward to the time when all its requirements of aircraft and equipment would be met from within India.

TRAINER AIRCRAFT AS A FIRST STEP IN THIS DIREC-

(Continued on Page 16)

STAGE SET FOR PEACE TALKS IN CHINA

Non-Party Mission's Visit To Shanghai Bears Fruit

NANKING, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Preliminary peace talks between the Communist leader, General Mao Tse-Tung and Dr. Shao Li-Tse, member of the Shanghai Non-Party Peace Mission are expected to start within a few days, according to radio telephone message today from Peiping.

The talks will be held at Shihchiachuang, about 160 miles South-west of Peiping and present administrative centre of Communist-occupied North China.

The aim of the Shanghai delegation's visit to Peiping is to fix a time and place for official peace talks.

Reports reaching Shanghai said the steamer "Greater Shanghai" which left that port last week for North China with a cargo of flour was about to conclude the first barter deal between the Government and the Communists.

The reports added that Chinese shipping representatives from Shanghai who travelled in the ship were now on the way to Tientsin to meet Communist officials to negotiate a resumption of shipping service between Government and Communist areas.

The "Greater Shanghai's" successful trip had considerably raised peace hopes in Shanghai where it was regarded as a first step in breaking economic barriers between Government and Communist China.

General Pai Chung Hse, Government Commander in Central China, arrived here today by air from Hankow.

He immediately went into conference with Acting President Li.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK STILL GIVING ORDERS

NANKING, Feb. 19, (UPA): Although officially Chiang Kai-shek is in retirement he still is giving orders which have a great effect on China.

He has retained enough presidential powers to give him the veto over the forthcoming talks with the Communists. He daily is exercising these powers to keep the way open for his return to office.

During his 21-year career as China's national leader, he retired twice and came back twice.

Prince And Princess Aly Khan Do Not Want Reconciliation

PARIS, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): A French Magistrate today decided within two minutes that the Prince and Princess Aly Khan did not wish to be reconciled.

He pronounced the attempt compulsory under the French law before a divorce can be granted, to have failed.

Prince Aly Khan has announced, he intends to marry film star Rita Hayworth as soon as he has obtained a divorce.

"Transport Command"

NANKING, Jan. 31, (Nana): Communist troops from privates on up now refer to their enemies, the Nationalists, as "our transport command."

This was reported by a Nationalist Lieutenant-General who was captured by the Communists but released to return to Nationalist territory by his former classmate, Red General Liu Po-Cheng.

It is no secret that the Communists are capturing much of the American-supplied arms and ammunition, plus rice and other material, with which the Nationalists go into Battle. When Communist troops shove off for the front, the Nationalist General said, they quip:

"We're taking a little trip to pick up supplies from our transport command."

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

Previous Closing	32.25
Today's Opening	32.25
Difference	Nil.
Today's Closing	32.26
Difference	+1

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Ready	186	0
Gold Ready	119	0
Sovereign	76	4
EXPECTATION:		
Cotton Jarila May	622	8

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—Anaconda Copper Mining unquoted. General Motors dol. 58-3/4. United States Steel Common dol. 71-3/8. United States Steel Preference unquoted.—(Reuter).

CALICUT MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 19.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 95, Ungarbled 80, Cocoanuts Raw 172/173, Dry 145/165, Cocoanut Oil 590, Copra Office 400, Dilpasand 410, Madrasnottam 415, Pepper Wynaad 1190, Country 1175, Dry Ginger Chernad 600, Ernad 575, Coffee Robusta 150, Timber Pali 60/70, Junglewood 35/40, Vellapine 60/70, Benteak 35/40, Teak 80/120, Mango 3/4, Rosewood 12/8/20.

London Money Market

LONDON, Feb 19. (PTI-Reuter): Government divided disbursements and milk marketing board payments created conditions of ease in London's Money Market during the past week. Although the market houses were taking up considerable amounts in new bills, banks were able to meet all demands for loans and books were balanced without difficulty. There was expansion of business in discounts with banks ready buyers in April maturities in which a good turnover was reported.

Largest movement shown in Bank of England return was a decline of £12,000,000 in Government Securities. Bankers balances increased by 3.3 millions Sterling to a moderate level of 299.5 millions.

Applications for £170,000,000 Treasury Bills totalled £278,690,000 of which 170,000,000 Sterling was allotted at an average rate of 10 Shillings 5.73 Pence per cent.

Next week £170,000,000 Treasury Bill will be offered and Treasury Deposits Receipts 60,000,000 maximum £40,000,000 at five months and £20,000,000 at six months.

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, Feb. 19.

Wheat 28/12 to 32, Gram 16/4, Barley 19, Maize 16/12, Bejhar 17/4, Juwar 15/12, Guwar 11/8, Matar 13/8, Arhar 13, Urd 18, Moong 20, Masoor 15, Sarsoon Jeth 24, Arhar Jeth 12/1, Peas Jeth 11/15, Gur New 12/8, Shakkar 13, Crystal 29/8, Khandsari 20 to 25, Fagan Future 12/7, Opened 12/7, Baisakh Opened 13/3, Sarsoon 24, Taraseed 21/8, Oil 65/8, Oilcake 7/14, Cottonseed 14/12, Groundnuts 18, Oats 10.

Bardana Ready 113/8, Chet 108, April 118.

Silver Forward 185/3, Gold 118/8.

PROBLEM CHILDREN GET A HOME

KANPUR, Feb. 19, (A.P.I.): An "All India Problem Children's Home" will be constructed here with arrangements for boarding lodging and education of children at an estimated cost of rupees one lakh.

There will be a provision of four hundred children who are uncared for and neglected in society.

INDIA'S SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE

Plans For Territorial Army Finalised

TARGET FIXED AT 130,000: RECRUITMENT TO BE DONE ON ZONAL BASIS

NEW DELHI, FEB. 19, (A.P.I.): THE SCHEME TO RAISE AN INDIAN TERRITORIAL ARMY WITH A TARGET STRENGTH OF 130,000 HAS NOW BEEN FINALISED. ACTUAL RECRUITMENT, HOWEVER, MAY TAKE SOME MORE TIME TO BEGIN.

THE DECISION TO RAISE THE ARMY WAS TAKEN EARLY LAST YEAR AND IN SEPTEMBER, THE INDIAN PARLIAMENT PASSED THE NECESSARY ACT.

SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE

The Territorial Army is intended to form a second line of defence to the regular army which it will reinforce when necessary. It will be responsible for anti-aircraft and coastal defence and during a national emergency will relieve the regular army, partly or wholly, of its internal duty commitments.

A volunteer organisation, the territorial army is open to all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 to 35. The age limits are relaxable in the case of released personnel and those with technical qualifications.

UNITS OF ALL TYPES

The territorial army plan envisages the raising of units of all types in existence in the regular army, unlike the old Indian Territorial Force which was composed of only a few infantry battalions. It will include Infantry, Armoured Corps, Artillery,, Engineer Signal, Ordnance, Medical and Postal Units.

The extent of training will depend upon the type of men volunteering for the various arms of the Territorial Army. It is, however, expected that a considerable proportion will be released personnel of the regular army and as such will not require so intense a training as recruits without previous military experience.

In the case of urban units training will have to be provided in the evenings after the days normal work or during the week-ends. An annual camp of short duration will supplement this training. For provinciall units, recruited from the rural areas, however, only annual training camps of longer period will have to be arranged in view of difficulties of communication and the villagers' preoccupation in the fields for a considerable part of the year.

RECRUITMENT

Recruitment to the army will be on a zonall basis. The country has been divided into following eight zones:

(1) Delhi, the East Punjab, Greater Rajasthan and Matsya Unions, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Patiala and E. P. Union and Himachal Pradesh:

(2) The U. P., the States of Bharataas, Rampur and Tehri-Garhwal and Vindya Pradesh.

(3) The C. P. and Berar, including the States merged in the province.

(4) Bombay, including the States of Baroda and Kolhapur merged in the province, and Saurashtra.

(5) Madras, including the States merged in the province, Coorg, Mysore, Cochin and Travancore.

(6) Bihar and Orissa, including the States merged in the province.

(7) West Bengal and (8) Assam, Tripura, Manipur and Cooch-Behar.

PLANS TO EXPAND INDIAN AIR SERVICE

(Continued from Page 15)

TION, TRAINER AIRCRAFT HAD BEEN DESIGNED AND WOULD BE MANUFACTURED FOR THE R.I.A.F. AT THE HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT FACTORY AT BANGALORE. THESE TRAINERS WOULD BE OF TWO TYPES, ONE FOR BASIC TRAINING AND ANOTHER FOR ADVANCED INSTRUCTION. THE 'PRENTICE 'AIRCRAFT, WHICH WERE BEING BUILT FOR THE INITIAL TRAINING WERE THE LATEST TYPES OF TRAINER AIRCRAFT IN USE IN THE BEST FLYING TRAINING COLLEGE IN BRITAIN. THE ADVANCED TRAINING, TYPE AIRCRAFT, FOR WHICH CERTAIN DESIGNS HAD BEEN SUBMITTED, WOULD HAVE A PERFORMANCE WHICH TILL RECENTLY COULD ONLY BE EXPECTED FROM FIRST LINE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT.

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Referring to training of technical personnel necessary to ensure the proper functioning of aircraft, Sir Thomas stated that the air force was probably the only institution catering to this need in India. If civil airlines wanted to train their men they had to send them either to Britain or America for the advanced type of training.

The Royal Indian Air Force now had a maintenance unit where aircraft were erected, overhauled, repaired and tested and three equipment depots where spare parts and stores for the airforce were held and distributed. He disclosed that the lack of such a unit had necessitated, during the early stage of the Kashmir operations, aero-engines being flown out to the U. K. for repairs. Now to a certain extent, the air force was able to do its own repairs in India.

The two flying training schools which the air force had at Jodhpur and Ambala were comparable to any similar institution between Western Europe and Australia. These two institutions were first class flying training institutions, he added.

ONLY 10 BRITISHERS IN SERVICE

The Kashmir operations and the Hyderabad police action had retarded the progress of the R.I.A.F. to a certain extent but despite this he indicated that during the past eighteen months a great deal of progress had been made. There were only ten Britishers in the whole of the Indian Air Force including himself. Of the others held any executive appointments but were all employed in charge of staff departments in G.H.Q. where their long specialised experience was still necessary.

STAFF COLLEGE FOR OFFICERS

A special Staff Colllege for Air Force Officers would commence work in May this year at Ootacamund in the Nilgiris in conjunction with the Military Staff College. Authority was also being given for the formation of a technicall college for the R.I.A.F. for the purpose of giving the best technical education to selected Officers and Airmen. It was hoped this college would begin functioning sometime this year. At the moment, there was no such college in India for either scholastic or technical training in aeronautics. Besides training officers and men of the R.I.A.F. it was also noped to train at the new college some civilians who might be absorbed either in the civil aviation department or in the airline companies in India.

AIR ATTACHE AT WASHINGTON

The Air Liaison Officer attached to the Indian High Commissioner's Office in London kept the R.I.A.F. informed of the latest trends of progress in aviation in Britain. Two British officers from the Royal Air Force from Britain were helping the Air Head Quarters in Indiia to formulate their policies on these latest developments. Paying a tribute to these two Officers, Sir Thomas said he had picked them out himself. With his 30 years' experience, he could say they were the best available in the R.A.F. The Air Commander-in-Chief stated that within a month India would appoint an Air Attache at the Washington Embassy. The American Air Attache in India had recently written to him offering facilities for advanced technical training for two Officers from the Air Force. This offer and any other similar offers would be accepted forthwith.

BRITAIN'S HELP

Air Marshal Elmhrist stated that Great Britain was giving every possible assistance and co-operation to India in respect of her air force requirements.

Asked whether he had considered the question of employing more foreigners in the Air Force, Sir Thomas stated there was no need for India to employ foreigners except in some highly specialised technical jobs.

Paying tribute to the pilots of the Royal India Air Force who had done a "great job" during the Kashmir operations, Sir Thomas stated that he would have liked to grant awards to at least 12 Officers. They were on his list but the question of awards had not been finally decided by the Government.

NEW 'DROME

SIR THOMAS ALSO DISCLOSED THAT WITHIN TEN TO FIFTEEN MILES OF DELHI, THE R.I.A.F. HAD STARTED WORK ON AN AERODROME EXCLUSIVELY FOR ITS USE. WORK ON THIS WAS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN TWO YEARS WHEREAFTER THE R.I.A.F. WOULD HAND OVER THE PALAM AERODROME EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE USE OF CIVIL AIRLINES. TWO OTHER AERODROMES EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE USE OF THE R.I.A.F. IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY WOULD ALSO BE CONSTRUCTED.

San Marino Red

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, (Nana): The world's smallest (23 square miles) and oldest (301 A.D.) Republic has become a police state.

A Rome dispatch to "Svenska Dagbladet" of Stockholm reports that the popular front coalition which won power in San Marino in 1945—18 Communists and 18 Socialists in the Grand Council, as against 24 members of all other parties — has now suspended all constitutional guarantees of personal and political freedom. The purpose was to avoid a general election in March, thus continuing the Red Regime.

Meanwhile, the leader of the Christian Democrats in the Grand Council has been arrested, together with his principal aide, for "unfair criticism" of the Government measure.

San Marino is at present seeking a cut of Marshall Plan Aid, as well as payment of a damages bill of dol. 3,000,000 for the bombing of the Republic by the Allied Air Forces during the War.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT SHOT DEAD

Reported To Have Cut Off Noses Of 50 Persons

RAJKOT, Feb. 18, (API): Rahimtoola, a notorious Dacoit, who had been ravaging the countryside of Saurashtra for the last eleven months, and Surag, his associate, were shot dead in an encounter last night with a police party led by a special police officer in charge of Dacoities in the Babra area.

There was an exchange of fire for about four hours, during which 1,000 rounds of ammunition are stated to have been fired by both sides. The encounter took place at a place 52 miles from Rajkot.

Rahimtoola, aged 34 was a police constable in Baroda state police force, but about eleven months ago he deserted and started his notorious career with an attack on a passenger bus in Amreli district when he shot dead one man.

Rahimtoola was noted for his cruelty and is reported to have cut off the noses of about 50 persons, besides committing a dozen Dacoities, some of them accompanied by murder.

The police recovered a .393 rifle, a twelve-bore rifle, and a muzzle-loading gun from the Dacoits.

Greek Foreign Minister To Meet Bevin

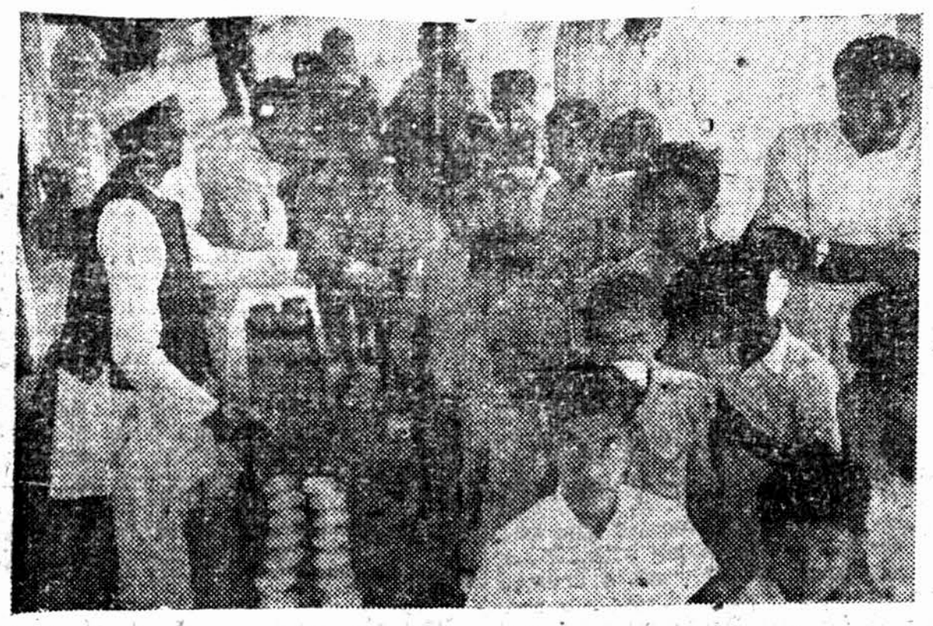
LONDON, Feb. 19, (U.P.A.): Greek Foreign Minister Constantine Tsaldaris and Ernest Bevin will confer Monday about the Atlantic Pact. Tsaldaris will fly to London tomorrow to seek first-hand information about a probable link between the Atlantic Pact and Mediterranean countries.

Greece is not thinking of joining an Atlantic Pact at this time but wants to see some link between the pact and President Truman's earlier programme to strengthen Greece and Turkey.

Fire In Refugee Camp: 12 Tents Burnt Down

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19, (A.P.I.): Fire broke out this morning in the old fort refugee camp, New Delhi which completely destroyed a dozen tents with the belongs of their occupants.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK TO CHILDREN AT AKBAR REFUGEE CAMP



Press representatives inspected Akbar Refugee Camp on Saturday afternoon. Photo shows refugees waiting for the milk supplied by Government.

Another queue of children waiting for their turn to get their milk quota.

ALL IS NOT WELL WITH AKBAR REFUGEE CAMP

Authorities Leaving No Stone Unturned To Improve Conditions

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sixty to seventy percent of the deaths which had occurred in the Akbar Refugee Camp during the recent months were of old and senile people above sixty years of age, on the spot investigations conducted by a party of press representatives, who visited the camp today, revealed.

The prime cause of these deaths was due to malnutrition and anaemic conditions of the patients.

There has been a definite improvement in the conditions of living as the authorities have taken immediate steps by way of providing better diet and medical facilities. Extra rations of milk and eggs are being supplied to de ing refugees on medical advice.

Director-General of Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation to the Government of Bombay, Mr. Bhonsle provided an opportunity to a party of pressmen to study the living conditions in the camp which has come in for severe criticism of late.

Mr. Bhonsle at the outset explained to pressmen that the reports about the deaths of refugees from dysentery were grossly exaggerated and assured that the authorities would spare no efforts to help these unfortunate men. He admitted that the general conditions recently were not quite good. Some of the officers responsible for allowing such conditions to prevail were summarily dismissed and more efficient men put in their place.

There are nine medical officers in the camp including two lady doctors. Three medical officers are detailed to visit the people in barracks. There is a shortage of nurses and efforts are being made to employ sufficient number, he said.

The medical officer in charge of the camp said that the total number of deaths from October 1948 to February 1949 was about 526. Of late the situation in this regard has improved. There was only one death today. There are about five T.B. patients and arrangements are being made to transfer them to the hospital at Sewri. There are about 220 indoor patients at present.

The pressmen were taken round the camp by the Camp Commandant Mr. M. V. Khanolkar. The school children, both boys and girls, who are schooling in a primary school run inside the camp, were found in good spirits. They number about 650 and are provi extra quanties of milk twice a week besides their basic ration.

The quality of rice and wheat flour supplied through the ration shop were found to be much superior to what people get in the city.

It is stated that some of the inmates smuggle rations and sell them in black market outside. Recently five persons were arrested for this offence, the Commandant told the pressmen.

These refugees, who are mostly illiterate and belong to backward classes, lack civic sense and healthy habits, which was one of the reasons for their ill health, the camp authorities complained.

The camp runs a small handloom weaving centre where about 20 men are employed. Besides, about 50 women are engaged in embroidery work. They complained of lack of proper marketing facilities and requested Government to provide a suitable shop in the city to sell their goods.

Construction of some more new camps are being undertaken by Government.

Mr. Bhonsle said that about 5000 refugees from the different camps in the province would be shortly sent to Delhi in connection with the construction of Bakhra canal construction.

'PLAY FAIR AND CEASE TO PRACTICE FRAUD'

Pattabhi's Appeal

NAGPUR, Feb. 18 (A.P.I.): Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya made a fervent appeal to the mercantile community to play fair to the people and the national Government and cease to practice "fraud" in their day-to-day dealings.

The Congress President was replying to the reception according to him by the C.P. and Berar Chamber of Commerce at a lunch in his honour.

Dr. Pattabhi said he would take the oportunity to deal with what he described as "grossly dishonest" dealings of the business community in the country and urged that all attempts to cheat the Government of their legitimate revenue, and the people by charging exorbitant prices of black market rates must stop forthwith.

Dr. Pattabhi declared that it was the duty of the members of the mercantile class in the country to co-operate whole-heartedly with the popular governments, both at the centre and in the provinces and help them in the solution of many difficult problems.

He described some of the corrupt practices resorted to by traders and pleaded for honest and probity on the part of every member of the trade. People had suffered in the past and even today were suffering in securing their essential daily requirements owing to high prices and gross adulteration in quality of goods available in the market.

Mr. Dahyabhai Sutaria, Vice-President of the Chamber, accorded a hearty welcome to Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya on his first visit to Nagpur after taking over presidentship of the Congress at Jaipur.

Congress President's Tour In Berar

NAGPUR, Feb. 19, (API): Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Congress President, left this morning by train on a four day tour in Berar. Mr. Brijlal Biyani and Mr. Gopalrao Khedkar, President of Berar P.C.C. accompanied the Congress President.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister Government of India spoke at a public meeting here last night and called on people to co-operate wholeheartedly with the National Government.

Rs. 22.13 Crores Spent On Refugees Till December

NEW DELHI. The actual expenditure by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation so far reported in connection with refugee problem amounted to Rs. 22.13 crores for the period September 6, 1947 (when the Ministry was set up) to December 31 1948.

This was disclosed in the Dominion Parliament today by the Hon'ble Shri Mohan Lal Saksena, Minister of State for Relief and Rehabilitation in reply to an unstarred question.

Nearly Rs. 13.65 crores have been spent on refugee camps out of this amount, accounting for over 61 per cent of the total actual expenditure. About 21 per cent of the total expenditure has been spent on the construction of houses for refugees, loans to refugees and training centres for refugees.

The expenditure on staff during approximately 16 months to which these figures relate amounted to 2.12 per cent of the total expenditure.

'PAKISTAN IS PULSATING WITH SPIRIT OF ISLAMIC RENAISSANCE'

Fazlur Rahman's Address At World Muslim Congress

KARACHI, Feb. 18 (APP).—Pakistan's Minister of Education and Commerce, Fazlur Rahman, told the opening session of the first World Muslim Congress here tonight that "Pakistan is pulsating with the spirit of Islamic renaissance."

The Minister, who was speaking in his private capacity, said Muslim countries could collaborate to make a permanent contribution to world peace.

"For this purpose the Muslim states can meet on the social, if not on the political, plane for they are all inspired by the same ideology and outlook." Crowds of Pakistanis watched the scene as Muslim representatives of 16 nations arrived for the meeting.

In a huge tent erected in a Karachi park, women in purdah watched from a screened compartment while delegates assembled on a platform decorated with their national flags.

Welcoming the delegates, Professor Abubakar Haleem of Sind University, asked Muslims to abandon "narrow sectarianism and the equally narrow creed of nationalism."

"We in Pakistan, know little about conditions in Libya, Tunisia, or Morocco", he continued. "We know even less about Muslim living next to us in the Republic of Central Asia." He said the Congress aimed at using modern means of communication for social and cultural intercourse in the Muslim world.

Sheikh Abdullah Gosheh representing the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem said: "The cause of Palestine is the cause of all Muslims and by defending Palestine Muslims will defend the whole of Islam.

"The great powers want to give a deadly blow to the Muslim body in its most vital part by creating a foreign state to threaten the Muslim world at any time they want."

Need For Heavy Industries

VISWESVARAYA'S MESSAGE

BOMBAY, Feb. 19, (API): Sir M. Viswesvaraya, President of the All India Manufacturers' Organisation, has stressed the necessity of "considerable expansion of activities in the fields of industry, education and practical training for promoting the country's welfare."

In a special message recorded today for the newsreel section of the film division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Sir M. Viswesvaraya said that heavy industries were of great value to make the country prosperous, but those established already had been few and they were ill-distributed. "Many new industries have to be started and all of them re-distributed on a carefully thought-out plan", he said.

Sir M. Viswesvaraya added: "When the industrialisation scheme in all these respects is completed, the reconstruction authorities should give attention to nation-building and the strengthening of the character of the individual citizen. Japan, the United States of America, Soviet Russia and other countries gave such attention at some time or other of their career, each in its own way".

Sir Viswesvaraya thought that India required experts in all branches of technical activity. He expressed his appreciation of the Government of India's efforts to publicise their schemes of development and said that films would be of great use in this sphere.

"Stop Nightmare Of Atlantic Union"

COPENHAGEN. — Posters reading "We are no American Colony" were paraded before 14 American journalists on a visit to Denmark while they were sight-seeing in Jutland.

Other boards carried by the demonstrators said: "Go home and report that we have 150,000 unemployed" and "Stop the nightmare of the Atlantic Union". Police removed the demonstrators.

INDIAN SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION TO AUSTRALIA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19 (API): A four-man Indian scientific delegation to Australia left to-day by air for Canberra.

During their ex-weeks stay in the country the members of the delegation, who will be guests of the Government of Australia, will visit different scientific research stations in the country, particularly in the field of agriculture and forest.

The members of the delegation are Dr. S. Krishna (Leader), Lt.-Col. M. L. Ahuja, Dr. B. P. Pal and Mr. V. P. Sondhi.

Boilers Board Recommendations

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): The Central Boilers Board has accepted tentatively, under certain conditions, boilers built to any recognised code or standards. The Board will watch their performance for a year before finally suggesting amendment to the present draft boilers regulations.

The Board, which concluded its three-day session this week will submit to the Government its final recommendations on regulations relating to boilers, economisers and feed pipes after the next meeting to be held in about two months.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

An engineer (26) from respectable Sindhi family drawing 500/- with prospects wants beautiful educated bride. Dowry, caste, province no consideration. Apply Box No. 304 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an educated and cultured bride of well-to-do family, Bombay's preferred—for a Muslim businessman 28. No caste restrictions. Write to The Proprietor. Jabbar Hatters, Mangaldas Road, Bombay. 2. (301)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Application is invited for the Post of General Manager of the United Industrial Bank Ltd., at Calcutta. Good pay for a well qualified and experienced man Apply stating age, past experience and minimum pay expected. No objection to European or a candidate of any particular nationality. All applications will be treated as confidential. Apply to the Chairman, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. (3424)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Sole distributors for Bombay Presidency able to stock and push sale of "Ironsides" American razor blades. Best terms. Handa and Chopra, Vijaynagar, Amritsar. (249)

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd. 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. (8472)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Matriculation B.A., B.Sc., B. Com., Ph. D., L. T., LL. B., etc. to deserving without examination. Crawford University, Lucknow. (2844)

MEDICAL

Use as a tonic "Navratna Kalpa" invented by Kaviraj Pt. Durga Datt Sharma Vaidya Vachaspati (Gold Medalist) Jullundur city. It is a sovereign remedy for heart diseases, nervous debility, blood poisoning, insanity, diabetes, hysteria and piles. Literature sent free. Issued by Navratna Kalpa Pharmacy, Mitha Bazar Jullundur City East Punjab. (3139)

BUSINESS

Prefab-house Manufacture. Expert Engineer requires promoter or capitalist. Interested please write Box No. 241, "Bombay Chronicle".

LOANS & MORTGAGES

For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros. Amritsar. (242)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Industry monthly magazine of March 1949 is immensely interesting to commercial concerns generally, specially manufacturers of toothpowder, vegetable dye, bleaching furs, lubricating oil for clocks and watches. Request Industry Publishers Ltd., 22, R.G. Kar Road, Calcutta and 30, Mount Road, Madras for specimen copy. (3423)

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Properties: for sale: mortgage: houses bought; land developed. Agent wanted T. Raychowdhury & Co., Allahabad—1. (54)

DIVINE T. B. CURE

Infallibly cures even the worst stage or type rapidly and most amazingly by divine medicine got at "Kamakhya Mata's" temple. Sent free on request. Preacher:

Mrs. M. DEVI,

(B) 9, New Road, Krishnagar,

(Nadia), W. Bengal.

SALE OF LANDS

Owner Cultivator Need Not Approach Tribunal

The Government of Bombay has noticed that some misunderstanding exists among the public about the scope and operation of Section 64 of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948.

This section provides that a landlord intending to sell his land has first to get its price determined from the Agricutural Lands Tribunal and thereafter has to offer it for sale to the tenant and others in the order of priority mentioned in that section. While Section 63 bars transfers to non-agriculturists except under certain circumstances, Section 64 deals with the sale of agricultural land to particular persons.

It is to be noted that in Section 64(1), the reference is to a "landlord". The expression "landlord" does not include "owner cultivators" inasmuch as the word "landlord' has to be construed with reference to the defination of "tenant" in section 2(18) of the Act. It is therefore clear that owner cultivators, while being subject to the provisions of section 63, are not "landlords" for the purpose of Section 64 and consequently are not required to follow the procedure laid down in Section 64 in the case of landlords wishing to sell their agricultural lands to particular persons. It is accordingly unnecessary for owner cultivators to apply to the Tribunal under Section 64 when they wish to sell their lands in respect of which there subsists no tenant at all.

HOUSES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

Government Loans To Societies

The Government of Bombay has authorised the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Agricultural Marketing and Rural Finance to sanction loans to co-operate housing societies, in accordance with its sheme sanctioned in October last. Under the scheme, which will cost the Government five lakhs of rupees in the course of five years, loans will be given to building societies of backward classes for constructing houses.

CENSUS OF INDIA'S FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

In view of certain unavoidable delays which have taken place in extending the necessary legistation to some of the States and the States Unions in connection with the Reserve Bank's enquiry into foreign incesti- Bank's enquiry into foreign investments abroad in terms of the Bank's notifaction of October 2, 1948, the last date for the submission of returns by persons in these areas as well as in the rest of India has been extended up to March 31, 1949.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of the power contained in the Power of Attorney dated 30th July 1945 executed by Bhagwandas Rijhumal and Nanikram Rijhumal partners of Messrs. Rijhumal Sons in favour of Kishinchand Gopaldas, the said Mr. Kishinchand Gopaldas has appointed the undersigned to recover certain debts due to Rijhumal Sons at Calcutta and appropriate the same towards the moneys due by Rijhumal Sons to the undersigned. The said Bhagwandas Rijhumal and Nanikram Rijhumal have given notice of the revocation of the said Power of Attorney dated 30th July 1945 executed by them in favour of the said Kishinchand Gopaldas.

PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the purported revocation or cancellation of the said Power of Attorney dated 30th July 1945 by the said Bhagwandas Rijhumal and Nanikram Rijhumal does not affect the power given by the said Kishinchand Gopaldas to us to recover the said debts and appropriate the same towards payment of debts due to us by the said Messrs. Rijhumal Sons in as much as the power in our favour is coupled with interest and is not revocable.

FOR KALLIAN SONS,
TOPANDAS GOPALDAS,
Partner.
3421

"PUGREE" CASE ECHO

2 Months R. I. For Causing Disappearance Of Evidence

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Lalnath Khote, brother of Malmicai Sugthankar who was convicted of the offence of receiving a 'pugree' of Rs. 10,000 some months ago was convicted today by Mr. K J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate, Ecplanade of the offence of having caused disappearance of evidence.

The Magistrate held that there was no evidence against Sitaram Sugthankar, son of the accused in the main 'pugree' case and Mr. J. P. Lobo and Leo Lawrence, two Advocates who had also been prosecuted along with Khote.

These three were therefore ordered to be discharged while Khote was sentenced to undergo two months R.I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default a further term of two months.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES FOR ADJUDICATION

The industrial disputes between the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Limited and The Textiles Engravers limited, both of Bombay and their respective workers have been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. P. S. Bakhale.

PROHIBITION CASES

The Prohibition Department of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 220 cases arrested 160 persons and recovered 296 gallons of illicit liquor and 4,026 gallons of wash during the week ended February 10 last.

No Reference To Titles In Official Documents

The Government of Bombay has decided that hereafter no reference should be made in the official documents to titles against any Indians.

Government Servants And Local Bodies

The Government of Bombay has directed that a member of a local body taken up in Government service should resign his membership of that body within a week of his taking charge of his post. Otherwise his services would be dispensed with.

Scarcity In 81 Banas Kantha Villages

The Government of Bombay has declared the existence of scarcity conditions in 81 villages in Radhanpur Prant of Banas Kantha District. Forty-nine of these villages are in Sami taluka, twelve in Radhanpur taluka and the rest 20 in Santalpur taluka. The Collector of Banas Kantha has been authorised to distribute gratuitous relief immediately in these villages.

Bengali Leaflets Forfeited

The Government of West Bengal has forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found, of the leaflets in Bengali entitled, (1) Abar Ekso Chuallis Dhara" (Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code Again) and (2) "Dangabajder Biruddhe Militabhave Darao" (Stand United Against The Rioters) issued by the West Bengal Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of India.

Fruit And Vegetable Statistics

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

The steps that are being taken to rationalise the fruit and vegetable statistics in India are given in the December, 1948, issue of the 'Agricultural Situation in India." just published.

Planned To Make Egypt 'Religious Republic'

CAIRO, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Documents seized by Cairo police during recent extensive house raids contained plans to create a "religious republic" in Egypt, it was learned today.

The documents belonged to the Muslim Brotherhood, an extreme nationalist movement, which was dissolved last December. The Brotherhood's leader, Sheikh Hassan-el-Banna, was assassinated in Cairo on February 12.

Dismissal Of Indians

PROTEST AGAINST BURMESE GOVERNMENT ACTION

RANGOON, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Indian and Pakistan employees of the Burmese Government today commemned as "incorrect and unjust" the decision to dismiss them on the eve of their release from service.

The workers, meeting here to consider the dismissal orders, passed a resolution of deep regret at the Government's apparent lack of apreciation of the neutrality of non- nationals in the present strike by Government servants".

The Government on February 10 dismissed all employees who did not resume duty after the general strike called on February 7. The Governments decision affected about 600 Indians and Pakistanis, who earlier declared their neutrality towards the strike but did not attend their offices.

The Indians and Pakistanis said today that discisal was the extreme penalty given to Governmena civil servants found guilty of "criminality. moral turpitude or gross misbehavicur.'

They said they were not guilty of such offences and appeared to the Government to cancel the dismisal orders and release them from service in accordance with the Government's declared policy.

The meeting also urged the Indian and Pakistan Embassies to arrange the immediate repartiation of non-national employees and their families.

The Government is at present recruiting new workers in place of those that bave been dismissed.

REPRESENTATION FOR FREE GRANT OF ARMS LICENCE

Deputation To Wait On Morarji Desai

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 18.

It is reported, that, a representation has been made to Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Bombay Government, by the people of Vav areas in Banaskantha district, adjoining Pakistan border of Sindh, to grant freely arm licences to combat the menace of driving away of cattle by Pakistan Sindhi Gangs.

Great stir prevails among border villages, for, a number of such incidents have occurred recently. A popular deputation is also to wait on Home Minister in this connection.

GOAN'S "A" WIN PAREL LEAGUE SENIOR DIVISION

Second Trophy This Season

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Parel Hockey League concluded to-day and the final matches were played on the association ground. The Senior Division Championship went to Goan Sports A who beat Catholic Gymkhana by four goals to nil this evening. The First Division was won by Mazagaon Dock who played an exhibition game with General Motors whom they beat by two goal to nothing. The Second Division Championship went to General Motors. The Third Division was gained by Bombay Port Trust "B." The Fr. Palacious Hockey League for schools was won by Don Bosco High School with St. Xavier's High School as runners-up.

This evening's prize giving was presided over by Mr. J. N. Heredia and Mrs. Heredia distributed the trophies to the winners.

In the Senior Division deciding game for the championship Goans S.C. "A" beat Catholic Gymkhana by four goals to nil. Goan Sports registered two goals in the initial half. S. D'Souza, the right half scored a remarkable goal which baffled even the goalie, he pushed from base line and the ball tweezed into the goal after being deflected by the goali. The second goal was scored by Anthony Braganza who made a fine solo attempt drew the goalkeeper Abraham out and shot from a narrow angle. In the second half Anthony Braganza added two more goals to score a nat-trick once again in the season. Goan S.C. "A" won the second trophy this season.

In the Third Division game played earlier Young Rovers beat B.B. and C.I. Rly "C" by a solitary goal scored in the first half by Thapa. By this defeat B.B. and C.I. who tied with Port Trust lost the championship of the III Division.

In the exhibition game Mazagaon Docks beat General Motors by two goals to nil scored by D'Lima and Phillips. The final position of the league between the winners of the three sections in the Third Division is as follows:

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
B.P.T. "B"	2	1	-	1	2	1	2
Young Rovers	2	1	-	1	1	2	2
B.B. & C.I. "B"	2	1	-	1	1	1	2

Eden Watches Sheffield Shield Match

BRISBANE, Feb. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Queensland scored 335 for 8 wickets in reply to South Australia's first innings of 177 and finished the second day's play 158 runs ahead in the Sheffield Shield match.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Deputy Leader of the British Conservative Opposition who is now on a visit to Australia watched the play. He followed local custom by taking off his jacket and sitting in his shirt sleeves in the intense heat.

C.C.I. ATHLETIC SPORTS MEETING

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the C.C.I. Atnletic Sports Meet to be held on Saturday and Sunday, 26th and 27th February, 1949, has been cancelled.

HUNGARY DENIES REPORTED STATEMENTS

Mindszenty's Confessions Not Forced

BUDAPEST, Feb. 18, (PTI-Reuter): Hungary, today, denied reported statements by a Hungarian handwriting expert, in Vienna last week, that he was employed at the trial of Cardinal Mindszenty, the Hungarian news agency reported.

The expert, Mr. Sulner, was reported to have arrived in Vienna with his wife, bringing documents to show that Cardinal Mindszenty was forced to sign confessions under the influence of drugs.

18 Years Imprisonment For Madrid Council President

MADRID, Feb. 18 (PTI-Reuter). The Captain General of the Madrid military region has dismissed the appeal of Ramon Arino, former President of the Madrid Country Council against a sentence of 18-years5 imprisonment.

Arino, said to be leader of the clandestine left Republican Izquterda Republicana, was sentenced with three others by court martial last October.

All four were charged with co-operation in a secret organisation maintaining contract with Communist terrorist groups.

Unified Medical System To Suit Indian Economy

CHOPRA COMMITTEE URGES INTEGRATION OF INDIA AND WESTERN METHODS

Tackling Of Medical Education On National Footing Recommended

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

"There is urgent necessity for inaugurating research in Indian medicine so that it may, in an abundant measure, contribute to the corpus of medical science and art. By research, Indian medicine, which has been static for many centuries will once again make its contribution to the welfare of the people of this country and of the world," says the Report of the Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine which has just been published The Committee was appointed by the Government of India in December, 1946 under the chairmanship of Col. R. N. Chopra.

The following is a brief summary of the Committee's more important conclusions.—

Medical relief afforded by Western medicine in India at present is extremely inadequate says the Report.

SYNTHESIS OF MEDICINE

The Committee are of the opinion that while Indian medicine can take much of practical value from the Western medicine, especially in the fields of surgery obstetrics, structural physiology, pathology and diagnostic methods and appliances, the latter can also learn much from the philosophic background of Indian system, its comprehensiveness, the importance it attaches to the soil factor and dietary, its generalisation of principles and the knowledge of truth gained by the use of supra-sensory perception.

The Committee do not believe that there can be separate systems of Western or Indian medicine. Science is universal and medical science is no exception.

A unified system will give our people the benefits of all the advances that Western medicine has made and will provide them with a system more in keeping with their habits, tastes and requirements and which from its comparatively cheaper medicines will be more suitable to their economic circumstances.

INTEGRATION PRACTICABLE

The Committee are of opinion that the integration of Indian and Western systems of medicine leading to synthesis is not only possible but practicable and recommends that immediate steps should be taken in this direction.

Just as Western medicine is being taught in the colleges of Indian medicine, chairs of Indian medicine should be established in the colleges teaching Western medicine.

To facilitate the integration of teaching and studies the following steps should be taken simultaneously: (i) improvement in the basic education of the entrants; (ii) compilation of unified text-books giving integrated versions of Indian and Western medicines; and (iii) training of special teachers for integrated studies.

SYSTEM OF TRAINING

The course of training should extend to five years. A short-term course of three years should be conducted for an interim period, till an adequate medical personnel is trained to work in the rural areas. A curriculum of studies, which should be uniform all over the country, has been worked and syllabus given in the Report.

The Government should set up a Board of experts for editing and publishing classical texts and compiling the right kind of tex-books harmonising ancient and modern knowledge, first in Hindi in the case of Ayurveda, and Urdu in the case of Unani, and later to translate them into provincial and regional languages.

FACILITIES

Teaching institutions should be adequately subsidised by the State and maintained at a certain standard.

The Committee, suggest that use should be made of the existing practitioners of Indian medicine by giving them necessary training in public health and other essential subjects.

THE THREE UNITS

A medical practitioner, trained according to the Committee's scheme, is to be put in charge of a rural dispensary to serve a population of 3,000 to 3,500 which will be the primary unit of medical relief. The secondary unit will be in charge of an institutionally qualified person with headquarters in a big village giving relief to a population of 10,000 This unit shall also supervise the work of primary units. The Panchayat Unit is to be a mobile unit with emergency equipment and nursing staff and serve a population of 50,000.

STATE CONTROL

The Committee considers that the time has come for the Government to deal with the matter of control of medical education and practice in a comprehensive manner and that the Government should set up a special Committee to go into the matter so that an all-India system of control is evolved and, if possible, one single Register for all recognised systems by a comprehensive Act of the Central Government.

If the problems of health and medical relief are to be tackled on a national footing, the State should take in its purview all the recognised systems in the country and legislate comprehensively for all, instead of by piece-meal provincial legislation.

NATIONAL MEDICAL BOARD

To implement these proposals the Committee recommend the formation of a statutory body which may be called the National Medical Board.

ELIMINATION OF QUACKS

Registration should be made compulsory for all practitioners in order to eliminate quacks and prevent the credulous public from being exploited.

In the case of those who have no recognised academic qualifications, including well-known Vaidyas and Hakims, no distinction should be made in the Register between the institutionally qualified and non-institutionally qualified. There should, however, be separate electorates for each of them for representation in the Councils.

NEED FOR RESEARCH

The Committee is convinced that there is a wealth of medical knowledge and experience in Indian medicine which needs proper investigation. It should be the purpose of painstaking research to salvage and collect this knowledge and experience and make it available to the country.

RESEARCH COUNCIL AND INSTITUTE

A central Council of Research in Indian Medicine should be set up immediately whose functions will be analagous to those of the Central Medical Research Organisation. The Council should consist of (i) eminent practitioners of Indian medicine; (ii) representatives of scientific bodies, dealing with Indian medicine; and (iii) representatives of educational institutions where research in Indian medicine is being carried on.

As there is great difficulty in securing supply of genuine drugs for the manufacture of standard preparations it is necessary that (a) collection and distribution of crude drugs be carried out under a Government license and (b) those who sell crude drugs in the market be licensed and controlled.

A small committee consisting of the representatives of the Industry, vaidyas, hakims and a few modern pharmacists should be appointed to examine the requirements of the country in respect of indigenous drugs and finished preparations and suggest how best the control may be exercised.

The profession of pharmacy relating to Indian medicine should be controlled by proper registration on the lines of similar legislation enacted for the profession of pharmacy of Western medicine.

FINANCE

The many proposals made by the Committee would naturally involve additional expenditure to the Central and Provincial Governments and the States. The Committee are unable to make detailed recommendations in this regard, but urge that, in the existing health condition of rural India, medical relief should receive a high priority in provincial budgets.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

JAIPUR, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General of India visited this morning Amber, the old capital of the state and later laid the foundation-stone of a refugee township two miles from Jaipur City.

His Excellency left for Ajmer by a special train and will return to Jaipur in the evening.

★

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station paid an official call on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who later visited H.M.S. "Norfolk" to return the call.

The Governor and Rani Maharaj Singn received the Hon. Mr. Justice Bhagwati and Mrs. Bhagwati. The Governor received Shri Ramdeoji Anandilal Podar and Shri Ramnathji Podar. Rani Maharaj Singh attended the Bombay Sailing Association's Annual Regatta. She was received at Apollo Bunder by Mr. L. E. Bagshawe and on board the "Begum" by the Commodore, Mr. J. E. Jack. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief East Indies Station, Mrs. Wodehouse, Miss Wodehouse, Mr. D. A. Shirole and Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji Vijayasinhji have arrived.

★

SIR RADHAKRISHNAN

PATNA, Feb. 18, (A.P.I.): The Universities Commission headed by Sir S. Radhakrishnan spent a busy day here today.

★

GULZARILAL NANDA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, will lay the foundation stone of Rajasthan Co-operative Housing Society, at Andheri at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

★

S. W. SHIVESHWARKAR

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 19, (A.P.I.): Mr. S. W. Shiveshwarkar, until recently Administrator of Junagad State, today assumed charge of office of the Election Commissioner of Hyderabad from Mr M. Seshadri, who has been appointed revenue Member of the Hyderabad administration.

★

SHEIKH ABDULLAH

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19, (U.P.I.): Sheikh Mohd Abdullah, Premier of Jammu and Kashmir State will arrive in Delhi tonight from Kashmir. He will proceed to Aligarh tomorrow for delivering the Convocation Address of the Aligarh University tomorrow afternoon.

★

NEW BOSS OF PAK AIR FORCE

KARACHI, Feb. 19, (U.P.I.): Air Vice-Marshal Atcherley has taken over Command of the Royal Pakistan Air Force from Air Vice-Marshal A. L. S. Perry-Keene.

FINANCIAL PANIC IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Feb. 19, (UPA) Rumours of an impending Soviet zone currency reform caused a near financial panic in Berlin today as the value of the Russian backed Eastern Deutschmark fell 50 per cent.

Official Western sector currency exchanges were offering six Eastern marks for one West mark this morning while some sidewalk operators were giving as high as 10-1. The ratio between the two currencies had been fairly stable at 3.50-1.

Compensation To Baroda Political Sufferers Before Merger

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 18.

In response to the declaration made by the Baroda Government during the last session of the Baroda Assembly regarding compensation to political sufferers and refund of collective fines, imposed during the Satyagraha movement, nearly 100 applications have been received by the Government, which are at present under consideration of the Ministry. It is authoritatively learnt that the applications will be disposed of before the merger of Baroda with Bombay Province.

City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

There was no forward business .oday in the local cotton market and the trading ring was mostly empty.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

The Bullion market was fairly steady with restricted business. Quotations were as under:—

Ready Gold	119	0	0
Ready Gold	119	0	0
Sovereigns	76	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 19

The Produce market was firm to-day with active buying. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 135-8 and after declining at Rs. 135-7 advanced at Rs. 135-15 and declined Rs. Rs. 135-9. Groundnuts were also firm with active demand

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	36	10	0
Coromandal	36	0	0
Bold ready	35	10	0
Bold Feb-March	35	6	0
Bold April-May	35	12	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
May delivery	135	9	0
Ready	28	8	0
LINSEEDS—			
Ready	26	12	0
Feb-March	26	10	0
April-May	26	12	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready receipts	20	4	0
February	20	2	0
March	20	3	0
April	20	3	0
Linseed Oil	15	12	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial Quality	17	8	0
Gingellyseed	225 to 230		

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

Tata Ordinary 289/8; Tata Deferred 1602/8; Indian Iron 23/1; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 21; Bombay Dyeing 931/4; Central India 234/6; Gokak 276/14; Kohinoor 274/6; Simplex 175; Swadeshi 275; Tata Power 1515; Associated Cement 150/10; Belapur 216/4; Bombay Burma (Old) 283/12; Scindia 18/5; Central Bank 87/4; New India 63/8; Tata 2nd Pref. 138/2

LONDON WHEAT

London Australian wheat fob bulk new crop Feb-March 96/-.

LONDON EXCHANGES

	Selling	Buying
T.T. London on:		
New York	4.0275	4.0325
Montreal	4.0275	4.0325
Zurich	17.34	17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50	

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Silver Spot and Forward	43-1/2d
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

BUYERS STICK TO SELECTIVE BUYING POLICY

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

Cotton goods buyers stuck to a selective buying policy while studying fluctuations in raw cotton, other commodities and stock market on the New York Cotton Cloth Market today.

Wide print goods, broadcloths and piques occupied the first place attention while other print goods, sheetings and Osnaburgs developed a little more than routine activity. Bag goods and sheetings were dull and Osnaburgs were unchanged.

Brokers said that a trading stalemate existed since mills were sold through February while buyers were avoiding March and later deliveries pending developments in the general business pictures.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.

May	2.14-1/4
July	1.92-1/4
September	1.92-1/2
December	1.93-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Consols 2½ p.c.	£81-3/16
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. 1961	£107-3/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960-90	£114-3/4
War Loan 3½ p.c. 1952 and after	£103-5/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£102-1/2
National Bank of India	£39-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5 866.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May contract is 813 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 18.

KARNAK—	
March	86.00+140
May	82.25+105
ASHMOUNI—	
February	52.35+ 40
April	51.75— 05

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

U. S. price of foreign silver 71-1/2 cents.

FEDERAL GOLD RESERVES REACH RECORD HIGH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18

The Federal Reserve Board reported today that week ended February 16 gold reserves amounted to record hign of dol. 24,284,000,000.

Money in circulation fell to dol. 27,480,000,000.

URGES REDUCTION OF COTTON ACREAGE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPA)

The Department of Agriculture today urged the South to reduce the cotton acreage by seven per cent this year compared with last year.

The Department recommended that 21,894,000 acres of cotton be planted to produce 12,000,000 bales compared with last year's 15,000,000 bales.

Just received a fresh consignment of 10000 Centro (With Centre Second) wrist watches from Switzerland, Very strong, Durable and accurate timekeepers, longlasting lifetime 4 jewelled machine, enamelled Dial, Medium size, White Chromium Case, with red centre second, looks very nice when taking a round of the dial in a minute.

Guaranteed for 3 years. Price Rs. 30. with Plastic Strap and Velvet box. Postage Re. 1. (Free for 2 watches.)

FREE PRESENTS

To popularize our 'Centro' watches we give away 4 most useful and high priced gifts with each watch free of cost (1) Focussing Flashlight with powerful eveready battery (2) American Fountain Pen with 9 ct. Nib. Self filling (3) Safety Razor with 3 blades for clean and cool shave (4) Sun Goggle with Superior Glasses, comfortable for eyes in summer.

These gifts are given with our 'Centro' watches only and not with other watches. No order for more than 2 watches will be accepted with gifts.

ORIENT WATCH SYNDICATE
Sec 32 E DUMDUM (BENGAL)

ACTIVE BUYING IN NEW CROP MONTHS ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Wall Street Market Barely Steady

NEW YORK, Feb. 18:

Following opening irregularities prices sagged owing to liquidation and commission house selling. Later the market steadied under the leadership of newcrop positions attributable to somewhat smaller ideas of likely acreage. The market turned irregular with nearbys influenced by increased liquidation in March and hedges but new crops were supported by New Orleans buying. The market finally closed very steady on appearance of trade support in nearbys. Sales were approximately 175,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

March	32.25—
March Highest	32.32+07
March Lowest	32.18—07
May	32.03—03
July	30.86—17
October	28.24+15
December	28.00+11
Middling Spot	33.46+01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

March	32.14—02
May	31.99—02
July	30.87—13
October	28.14+07
Middling Spot	32.35—05

WALL STREET MARKET

Numerous traders confined their main interest today to Washington news and commodity market movement and dealings were thus limited. Prices fluctuated narrowly either way with gains and losses fairly evenly divided and most group trends vague. The averages were Industrials 175.01 and rails 49.49

The trading urge remained restricted in the afternoon and most prices fluctuated narrowly around noon levels. Kansas city southern was a large fraction higher following the declaration of onedollar quarterly dividend which is the same as in December which was the first common dividend in a number of years. Irregularly lower tendencies of fractions to one dollar or so developed in late trading when pressure showed some increase. The market closed barely steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

American Teleprone and Telegraph, 147-1/2; Amerex Holding Co. 24-3/4; Anaconda Copper Mining, 32-1/4; Chase National Bank, 34-3/4; Sinclair Oil, 20-3/8; Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. 47-1/4; General Electric Co. 36-5/8; General Motors, 59-1/8; Ingersol Rand, 63 bid; International Nickel, 28-3/8; National City Bank of New York, 39; New York Central Rail Road Co. 11-1/8; Socony Vacuum Corporation 15-1/2; Texas Corporation, 50-3/8; Union Carbide 38-1/2; U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. 42-3/4; U S. Steel Corporation Common, 71; Western Union Telegraph 15-1/2.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO Feb. 18:

The market was weak early under the leadership of wheat and soyabeans on reports emphasising probability of storage difficulties at next harvest. After selling down as much as two to four cents a bushel, broader demand boosted values to new high for the day. Towards the close increased commission house selling and profittaking developed and prices declined two to three cents per bushel from the day's best level.

WORLD WHEAT CONFERENCE

Argentina's Stand

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, (PTI-Reuter):— Argentina today told the World Wheat Conference here that she was not "at the present time" prepared to become party to any international wheat agreement the conference might negotiate.

The leader of the Argentine Delegation told the Conference this action had been decided on because of the price scales which might be written into the agreement.

The Argentine spokesman said the move meant "continuation of Miguel Miranda's economic and foreign trade policies."

This is the first time Argentina has attended an International Wheat Conference.

Senor Miranda's resignation was officially accepted on January 27, the day after the wheat conference began in Washington, and it was then believed that Senor Miranda had lost much of his power.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 18

Pepper futures closed unchanged and from 100 to 200 points higher with no sales reported on the New York Produce Exchange to-day.

The spot market, after early overnight strength, turned unsettled as buyers backed away from the market.

Spot Lampong was held at 67 cents per pound ex dock or warehouse following sales made up to 67 1/2 cents per pound.

The reaction of grains and other food prices cooled buying interest although some quarters foresaw a tightening spot situation in the next few weeks because of the small afloat stocks plus limited supplies in warehouses and paucity of Indian offerings.

Closing prices included:

March 65, May 60, July 56, September 55, October 48, December 47 and January 46.

In the spot market, black was quoted at 67 cents and white at 95 cents.

SINGAPORE MARKET FIRM

SINGAPORE, Feb. 18.

The pepper market turned firm in Singapore to-day with black lampong quoted at SSdol. 183 and white muntok at SSdol. 233 per picul of 133.3 lbs., fob.

ART SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

150 D. Feb.	3	4	0
150 D. March (200 lbs.)	644	0	0
150 D. Ready	3	4	0
120 D. Ready	8	9	0

Gram Specials For Deficit Areas

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

Of the surpluses of gram declared by East Punjab and the Union of East Punjab States and Patiala, the Central Food Ministry have allocated 80,000 tons to Bombay, 35,000 tons to Saurashtra, 20,000 tons to Madras, 9,500 tons to Baroda and 7,000 tons to Cutch.

Special trains are being run to Bombay, Saurashtra and Mysore to enable these areas to receive their gram allotments in time. Quick transport has also been arranged for the movement of gram into other deficit areas. It is stated that of a total declared surplus of 2,30,000 tons of gram, about 40 per cent has already reached the deficit areas.

Rice For Madras Province

MADRAS, Feb. 19, (API): Three steamers — the s.s. "Valhall," the s.s. "Hallingdal" and the s.s. "Chupra" — which arrived at the Cochin port recently have brought for the Madras Province and the Southern States 23,175 tons of rice in all. The bulk of the consignments (17895) tons is from Burma and the rest is from Siam.

Delhi Spices Market

DELHI, Feb. 18.

(Rates per Md. of 85 lbs) (By Bansidhar Kuriamal Delhi) Delhi, Feb. 18 Chillies 70/80 Pepper 157/159 Cloves 76/77 Ajfan 14, 28 Cardamon big 15 Supari 80, 92 Gola 55, 60 Katori 52/59, Turmeric 55/62 Khus root 30, 35.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

COLOMBO, Feb. 19.

Market very quiet transactions teas Agra Ouahs 17 Doomoos 16-1/2 Gallebodes 9-1/4 Girindi Ellas 7-1/2 High Forests 22 Kanapediwattes 15-3/4 Maha Uvas 37-1/2 Marigolds 11 Mayens 15-1/4 15 Midfords 8-3/4 Poongallas 17-1/2 P Robberrys 33-1/2 Strathspeys 14 Tonacombes 12 Upland 15 15-2 Upper Maskelliyas 21 Uva Ketawellas 17 Teacumrubbers Colindas 6-1/2 Hunuwellas 16-1/2 Kalugangas 10 L L Ps 7-1/4 7-1/4 plus Brokerage Macaldeniyas 7-1/2 North Western 13-1/2 Saffragams 16 Vogans 13 Watapotas 8 Wellanduras 25 Rubbers Ceylon Rubbers 8 Dehiowitas 1 Horawelas 6-1/2 Indomalays 3 Kudagangas 8 Commercials B C CS 11-1/4 Browns 18-3/4 Cargills 8 Ceylon Printers 12 Ceylon Textile a Ceylon Theatres 12-1/4 Colombo Apothecaries 10 Millers 8 Rowtands 19 Swadeshis 12 Terrazzo Tiles 8 Cocoanuts Arcadas 15-1/2 Perak Kongsis 10/3/4.

LONDON PEPPER FIRM

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The pepper market turned firm in London but buyers were holding off. Singapore was quoting black at 3/5 and white at 4/5.

Malabar, February/March London basis was quoted about 335.

SAVED FROM JAWS OF DEATH

Indian Hawker's Ordeals In Australian Wild

His Pet Dog Sticks To Him 21 Days Without Food

"Sundowner" relates the following real story in the "Wide World" Magazine. An Indian hawker named Sultan Punjabh got lost in Australian wilderness where one who missed his track never returned. Some days later his mules returned home without Sultan and Mr. David Rust, his friend immediately arranged a search party to track the lost Indian.

After wearisome search, they eventually breasted a rocky spur where they heard a dog bark, as it sighted them. They found the missing man, but his frail body was so wasted by 21 days of hunger that he was incapable of movement or speech.

After being given small quantities of food, the old Indian was able to speak. He said that he had no food for 21 days and his faithful dog had remained at his side throughout his long ordeal, and by curling against him at night, had afforded some protection from the frosty cold.

THE details of the following remarkable affair were given to me by Mr. C. J. Kelly, of Charnley River Station, North-Western Australia, and I can personally vouch for the truth of the incident, which occurred in 1947 All names are correct.

Although the Australian aboriginal is famous for his skill as a tracker—the ability to "read" and follow trails invisible to ordinary folk—many white men who have spent the greater part of their lives in the vast "Outback" are often almost as good at the art as the blacfellows themselves. Usually such whites have acquired their knowledge from the natives and like them, become accustomed to looking for signs—the spoor of animals, or even insects— that may lead to some vitally important water-supply in the arid interior. Time and again this ability to "read" signs has saved the lives of Australian frontiersmen who battle with Nature in the raw.

Terrible Isolation

Great feats of bushcraft are continually performed in the "Outback" merely as part of the day's work: Outsiders seldom hear about them. One story of amazing skill in tracking and bushmanship, however, has recently filtered through from the wild and inhospitable region in North-West Australia known as he Kimberley. This has been termed the "last of the frontier lands," and is truly one of the most remote areas in the Southern Hemisphere, every one of its thousand-odd white inhabitants being a real pioneer. The Kimberley is also one of the last strongholds of tribal aborigines who, amidst its inaccessible mountains, exist much as their primitive forefathers did.

The men working on the vast cattle-stations in this forbidding country—where the "roads" are mere bridle-pads and "neighbours" are often fifty miles apart—meet only once a year, in the mustering-camps. The members of the Mounted Police party on their annual patrol, are often the sole visitors the cattlemen see, but on most stations the "pedal radio" and "Flying Doctor" service have considerably relieved the terrible isolation

Hawker Misses Way

When an old Indian hawker named Sultan Punjabh became lost in this enormous wilderness, it was realized that the search for him would entail some very difficult tracking. In many parts of the "Outback" these Indian peddlers, carrying enormous loads of merchandise in a tilted cart, on a solitary mule or packhorse, or even on their own backs, are fairly frequent callers at the remote cattle-stations. As such places are sometimes situated up to two hundred miles from the nearest store the hawkers are welcomed, even although they often ask outrageous prices for their wares.

Sultan Punjabh, it appeared, had disposed of all his stock on reaching Moonlight Valley Station. This venerable Indian, by the way, was about eighty years of age! Although he dressed in an ordinary shirt and trousers, he retained the flowing white beard and turban of an Indian patriarch. Short and frail-looking, he nevertheless possessed incredible endurance, the sqel will show.

Sultan's next place of call, after leaving Moonlight Valley, was the adjoining property of Karunji, forty miles beyond. Only a faint bridle-pad through the ranges connected the two lonely homesteads.

Crossing the Ragged Chain Face Range, riding one mule and leading another loaded with a small supply of provisions and camping-gear, the old Indian missed the well-nigh indistinguishable path and headed north-west into the wild and almost unexplored Rust Range country. This had only recently been penetrated by white folk, being named after one of the pioneer cattlemen—Mr. David Rust, owner of Karunji Station.

Huddie Ledbetter, one of America's best known singers of blues and jazz melodies, delights a school-age audience during a broadcast in San Francisco. California. Ledbetter strums his own accompaniment on a 12-stringed guitar.

The Indian failed to locate water, and accordingly camped in a dry gully. During the night his mules strayed—evidently seeking a drink. Some days later the sagacious beasts turned up at the Karunji Station homestead, and Mr. Rust immediately realized that poor old Sultan Punjabh must be in trouble. As is the custom in the "Outback", he had already been advised by pedal radio that the hawker had left Moonlight Valley for Karunji. Immediately by means of his own wireless, Rust communicated with the Mounted Police at Wyndham, a hundred and forty miles away in a direct line. Knowing it would be some time before they could arrive, he quickly organized a search-party under the leadership of "Big Jack" Campbell, a long, lean, quiet-spoken stockman from Queensland, who had the reputation of being the best white tracker in the Kimberley.

Mules Give The Clue

Skilfully "back-tracking" the mules across thirty miles of rough country, Campbell discovered the Indian's saddle and pack-saddle lying where he had made camp when the animals deserted him. Locating the lost man's footprints leading away through the coarse, yard-high grass was no easy matter, but by circling widely Campbell eventually found where Sultan Punjab had crossed a dry gully, or few twings had been broken as he climbed out. To the keen eyes of the bushmen the trial Sultan Punjabh had left was as plain as daylight; he was also able to calculate exactly how long a time had elapsed since the old man had passed.

With his two helpers, Campbell rode steadily onward, following the peddler's tracks in the long grass. That evening he came across Sultan's "swag" of blankets and empty water-bag. The old fellow, realizing he was hopelessly lost, had evidently become panic-stricken, and like so many others before him—had started throwing his belongings away.

Phenomenal tracker as he was, Campbell could not follow the three-weeks-old trail after dark, but he was in the saddle again at "piccaninny daylight" next morning. The heat was intense, for it was early August, when the mild winter of the tropics was merging into the glaring aridity of early summer and the dry season. All but the permanent water-holes—known only to those thoroughly familiar with the country—had long since dried up, and Jack Campbell had grave doubts about finding Sultan Punjabh alive.

Often progress was exasperatingly slow, and valuable time was lost following footprints at places where the unfortunate old Indian had shuffled aimlessly around in circles, frequently criss-crossing his own tracks. Here and there the wind had obliterated all traces of his passage, so that great skill and patience were needed to pick the prints up again farther on.

Dog By His Side

During the whole of his wanderings, which covered more than sixty miles, Sultan Punjabh had been accompanied by his little dog. When the searchers eventually breasted a rocky spur in the fotthills of the Rust Range and heard a dog bark as it sighted them, they knew their arduous task was nearly finished. Crows circled above an outcrop across the intervening valley, and the men headed straight for the spot.

There, beside a small spring they found the missing man. He was still alive, but his frail body was so wasted by hunger that he was incapable of movement or speech Picking him up like a child, "Big Jack" gently placed him in the shade of a large boulder.

After being given small quantities of food, the old Indian was able to speak. He told Campbell that he had been at the spring about six days but had had no food for twenty-one days! His faithful dog had remained at his side throughout his long ordeal and, by curling up against him at night, had afforded some protection from the frosty cold. Sultan Punjabh was extremely lucky to have stumbled upon the little spring—hitherto quite unknown, except perhaps to wandering aborigines

Placed on a makeshift stretcher the old hawker was carried back to Karunji Station, which was reached soon after the Mounted Police patrol arrived from Wyndham. A few days later the "Flying Doctor's plane conveyed him to Wyndhab Hospital. where he exentually recovered from his dreadful experience. To be lost in that rugged country and go without food for three weeks would be bad enough for a strong young man: it is indeed a miracle that this frail old Indian survived.

Inquest On Inter-Dominion Agreements

(Continued From Page 8)

case for the recovery of the tax so assessed will proceed against the immovable properties of the evacuees, which will in the result be sold for a fraction of their real price. The consequence will be that by this means the value of the properties of non-Muslim evacuees left in Pakistan will be greatly refuced with very serious consequences on the overall question of the assets of the Indian Dominion in Pakistan.

In any case it is imperative that an arrangement be arrived at by which no property of non-Muslim evacuee from Pakistan should be proceeded against for the recovery of income tax until the question of the properties is solved — and fair values based upon pre-partition market values are obtained for the properties.

If this is not done the evacuees, will suffer greatly as not only will they have been assessed to extraordinarily heavy income tax but their properties will be lost and the income tax claims will still remain unpaid. In case of most of the properties in Pakistan the owners because the properties are occupied by refugees and local Muslims. In such cases the Income Tax Authorities should not levy any income tax on the annual rental value until and unless there is recovery.

In some cases the property is requisitioned by the Government and no rent or compensation yet paid.

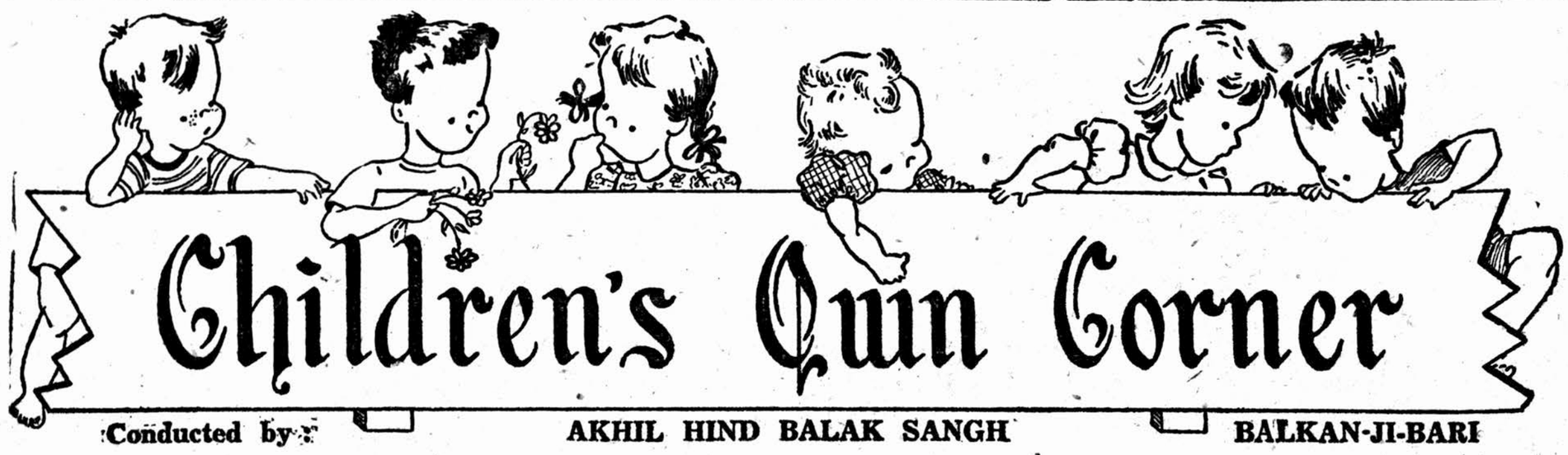
The properties in Pakistan have suffered considerably in valuation. Loss suffered on this account is due to political reasons. As most of the refugees have nothing left with them to fall back upon and in addition to this they have in most cases lost their vocation and business or other sources of livelihood the loss suffered on account of valuation may be set off against arreas of income tax assessments or in any case the Pakistan Income Tax Authorities should be made to agree to accept properties in Pakistan in payment of arears of Income Tax at valuation of such properties as of April 1947

★

"He said, your worship, that I was no cook."

"And what did you do then?"

"I struck him with the tin-opener."



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

Garden is a lovely place for those with sight. But what about the sightless? In Exeter, in a corner of the Belmont Pleasure Grounds, there is a special garden for the blind. It was made just before the war, and now it has been possible to bring it up to its full usefulness and beauty.

Shrubs and plants for this lovely garden have been chosen, not of course for their appearance but for their scent. A metal plaque in Braille sets forth the purpose of the garden: "To the blind of Exeter, with the thought that your main pleasure in a garden comes from the sweet scents to be found there, these plants have been selected for your enjoyment."

★

House Wanted

"Crackle my claws!" cried the Hermit Crab. "I must find another shell to live in. I've grown so big that this one is much too tight!" And off he went hunting along the line of rubbish left by the tide.

Cockle and razor shells he found in plenty, but they were the wrong shape to make a house for him. At last, unhappy and uncomfortable, he rested underneath a tangle of seaweed

"If only I had armour-plating on my tail as I have on my legs and claws," he explained, "I wouldn't need a house to protect me from my enemies!"

Just then he heard a boy say: "See if there are any shells under that weed' And before he could move a big wooden spade scooped the seaweed off him.

"Only another whelk shell', the second boy cried, noticing only Hermit Crab's house and not his legs, hidden in the sand "We've got a bigger one already in the bucket."

"I don't believe it is," his brother argued "Let's measure them."

But by the time they had sorted out the other whelk shell from those in their bucket. Hermit Crab had scuttled under some more sea-weed, and they had lost him.

Putting down the other shell on the sand, they began searching for him. Just then, however, their Mother called them over to have an ice each, so off they raced, forgetting all about their own whelk shell as well as about Hermit Crab.

Hermit Crab found that shell presently. He explored it quickly with his claws and saw that it certainly was a bigger one, and just right for a house. So he twirled his tail out of his old home, coiled it round in the new one and then....hitching on inside with his two short legs, he tucked his four long ones and his smaller claw in, too. Lastly, he shut his bigger claw across the entrance and went to sleep

★

Makers Of Tables

A boy or girl who, after learning the "12 times" table said, "Now let's go on to 13 and 14 times and work up to 99 times" would cause an unpleasant stir in the classroom. But there have been such people and when they grew up they may have become members of the Mathematical Tables Committee of the British Association, which recently presented its final report before becoming a Committee of the Royal Society

The Committee was founded in 1871, and since then it has produced over 20 books of mathematical tables. These, however, go far beyond even "99 times" and deal with logarithms, astronomical tables, and others to be used by scientists and engineers. The Committee's Chairman, Professor A. J. Thompson, amuses himself by turning out books of 20-figure logarithms!

★

Famous Name

He was applying for a job.

"What is your name?" asked the boss.

"William Shakespeare, sir", came the reply.

"And a very well-known name, too," remarked the prospective employer.

"It should be, sir", said the applicant. "I've been in this trade since I left school."

★

Variety Show

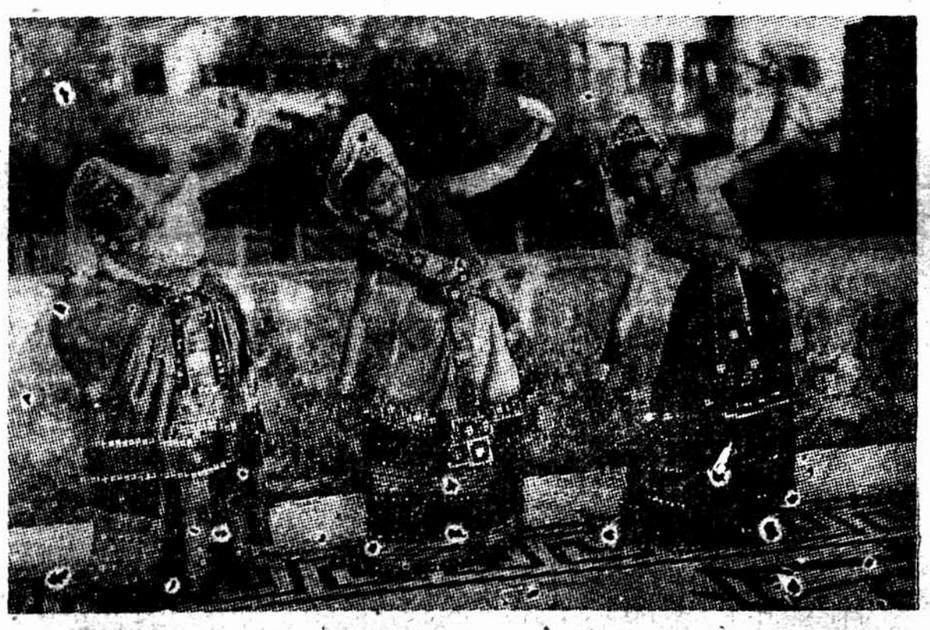
The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to arrange a Variety Show in the near future. A Sub-Committee has been formed for the purpose consisting of Rao Sahib N. N. Iyer (Incharge), Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, Shri R. T. Kelawala and Smt. Lila Behn Kamdar as members. The Units are requested kindly to cooperate with the Sub-Committee and help it in selecting the items and the necessary personnel from the units.

★

Workers' Library

There is a Library for the Balkan-ji-Bari workers maintained by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. It has quite a good number of books on Child Psychology and on subjects dealing with the problems of children. There are absolutely no fees—the only charge is the Worker's active interest in Balkan-ji-Bari, i.e., in the cause of children. Every worker is allowed two books at a time for a maximum retention period of one month provided demand of books is normal. It is hoped the workers avail themselves of this facility

WORKERS OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BALKAN-JI-BARI, SIGHT-SEEING AT DELHI



PERFECT RHYTHM OF THE KHAR BALKAN-JI-BARI COMPANIOUS IN A DANCE.

★

"Geeta Rani"

A compilation of very good children's songs in Gujarati is available at Rs. 1-6-0 only per copy from the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari office, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Orders with payments in advance should be sent immediately, as the General Secretary says, they will be executed in the rotation of orders as they are received

★

Hand-Book

An uptodate edition of the Balkan-ji-Bari Hand-Book is ready. It contains the history of the Movement, an account of its work and activities, its ambitions and aspirations, hints to workers on how to start and conduct children's activities, some of the resolutions passed at different Children's Gatherings and Workers' Conferences, a list of books suggested for the Child Welfare Workers subjects for talks, lectures and discussions, rules and regulations of the organisation and charter of the Indian Children's Rights.

The book is available on an advance payment of Rupee One only from the General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari. "Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21.

Yes, Indeed!

What do you keep, yet never see?
Does this apply to you?
Yes, 'tis the same for you and me—
A promise that is true!

★

Very Unfair

Noorn was reading a letter from a Bookseller.

"Well, I never!" she cried to her brother. "I bought the Encyclopaedia on the Pay-As-You-Can plan, and now they want me to pay when I can't!"

★

TIT BITS AND WITS

In a recent by-election a candidate headed his Address: What I Stand For. Presumably to get a seat.

A tigress answering to the name of Tilly has been lost in Udaipur. Most people would prefer it not to answer.

Some Women's Institutes are considering what steps to take to make old people happier. Might be better if they took a car.

A famous journalist says he was always at the foot of his class. Perhaps he got a kick out of it.

A schoolgirl says her father is a man of standing. Perhaps mother sends him to stand in the queues.

As John Stuart Mill wrote, He who knows only his own side of the case knows little of that.

* * *

MELTING DUMMIES

During a county cricket match at Bournemouth recently an announcement was made over the loudspeakers asking the manager of a certain tailor's shop to contact the police.

In a very worried state of mind he did so, and was told that a calamity had befallen the dummies in his shop window—they were melting from the heat of the sun.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Today at 6 p.m. Shri Gulzarilal Nanda. Labour Minister, Government of Bombay, will perform the Opening Ceremony of the office premises of the Kasarwadi Balkan-ji-Bari, at the Municipal Chawls, G North Dadar, opposite the Glass Factory, between Matunga and Dadar, B.B. and C.I. Railway.

All are most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, who will always be glad to hear from you.

JAI HIND'

"HOW WAS ALL LOST?" "THIS WAY, THIS WAY.

GOSPEL OF BEAUTY IN LIFE

(Continued from page 7)

all, in which peacemakers are murdered and bitterness reigns

It seems rather a hopeless prospect sometimes, does it not? But, in spite of it all, the sun still shines, and even the smoke of London town produces some of the finest sunsets in the world.

I have found that those things do a lot to restore faith and a sense of proportion; and if you go into the wilder places and watch the sun set across a waste of water and sand and salt march, as I did not long ago, and if you see a little skein of wild geese flying out across the flaming sky, wild geese newly arrived out of the far North—out of the Arctic—and calling in chorus as they fly, you would surely be stirred and encouraged and refreshed, because after all, beautiful things are the finest of all tonics for the spirit; at least so I have always found it, in my experience.

Talking of Books—

Economic Data Of A Great City

The Social Survey of Kolhapur City. Part I. Population and Fertility By N. V. Sovani, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. Pp 83. Price Rs. 4.

The book is of exceptional interest to those who are concerned with social surveys. As no social policy can be planned without a preliminary and reliable survey, the interest of the book indirectly extends to the whole community and especially to those who are in charge of directing the reformist action of public bodies, large and small. That the Kolhapur municipality should have thought of undertaking such a survey and of entrusting it to the tried and competent hands of the Gokhale Institute speaks highly not only of its sense of civic responsibility but also of its progressive leadership. The manner in which the survey was organized itself constitutes a very valuable model of action which deserves to be copied elsewhere. Research institutes are very few and they are all suffering, as Prof. Gadgil, the director, says for the Gokhale Institute, from a chronic shortage of trained and experienced workers. This paucity of trained talent can only yield to further accumulation of experience. In the meanwhile if the benefit of preliminary survey of all the essential factors is not to be denied to policy-makers the method followed in the case of Kolhapur should be extensively copied. The survey was organised and controlled by the Gokhale Institute. But the local staff and organization were mostly put up by the Municipality in consultation with the Institute who continued to be responsible for supervision and direction. The sifting and interpretation of data and the preparation of the report were naturally the responsibility of the Institute. Here is a method of using most economically and fruitfully the limited resources of investigational talent and we earnestly recommend its use to the many public bodies and governments that may be interested in survey work.

The part of the survey report that is now published refers specifically to the results of the population and fertility inquiry carried out by Mr. N. V. Sovani. For research workers generally and for those interested in population in particular the findings and even more so the methods here recorded have great importance. One-tenth of the houses were selected as samples, and in each the fertility performance of women in reproductive age limits (13-50) during the preceding five years was recorded. Other population data usually collected at the census was also recorded for these houses. The findings of this general sample have, as Mr. Sovani has shown, great significance both as a check on the general census and as a guide to inter-censal movements. As correct age record of the mother at birth of a baby is of primary important in preparing fertility tables several devices such as a check inquiry, association of age declaration with some important event and the use of local educated women agency were followed. In the 1946 families which came within the sample of houses there were 2825 women in the reproductive age limits. From their fertility performance during the five years several interesting conclusions have been derived and these are exhibited in tabular form Needless to say the data gathered has been to work out a net reproduction rate, which according to Mr. Sovani comes to 1.15. Mr. Dandekar the Institute's statistician has in an appendix explained the statistical methods followed. This perhaps is the first attempt made in India by a sample inquiry conducted under trained statistical and investigational direction for the purpose of asertaining the true behavious of population movements and fertility. Both for its actual findings and for its methodological significance the report of Mr. Sovani will prove indispensable to all students of population here and elsewhere.

D. G. K.

LIFE IN A GUJERATI VILLAGE

"BHUVELNI TAPAS" By Vimal Shah, M.A. and Mrs. Sarala Shah, B.A., Published by the Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad—Price Rs. 4|8|-. (1948).

Inquiry into the life and the way in which life is lived in a village of Charotai in Gujarat called "Bhuvel", under the auspices of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, one of whose most active workers is Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, is set out by this intelligent and self-sacrificing couple in an exemplary way. Husband and wife actually lived with the villagers and identified themselves with all their activities, social, agricultural, domestic, economic, hygienic, sanitary, etc. It is chockful of facts and figures. If village uplift, as envisaged by Gandhiji and Congress workers, is to be achieved, this is the right method to do so. In the short but instructive introduction, contributed by Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, he lays stress on the villagers themselves looking after their affairs by means of founding their own societies, on their furnishing necessary information to the different Government Departments concerned with the administration of their village and on getting such information, the relative departments carefully attending to their wants and finding out ways to help them in their removal. This book deserve every welcome as this attempt of the cople is a unique one—an educated couple living in this backward sort of a village for nearly two years

K.

★

MASULULNI VICHAR DHARA—Edited by Prof. D. P. Thakar, M. A. Published by the Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad—Price Rs. 4|8|-. (1948).

The late Prof. Manilal N. Dwivedi has left behind him a permanent name as a writer, thinker and philosopher of a high order in Gujerati literature. Selections from his contributions on religion, domestic, political and literary subjects representing his views, mostly orthodox, are published in this large volume of 448 pages. The selection is made with discrimination and literary acumen. It is thoroughly representative and helps the reader to form a correct picture of the ability and intelligency of the late professor. As such, it should find a high place in the literature of identical subjects in Gujerati

K.

★

A Historical Survey

PRACHIN GUJARATI CHANDO—by Prof. Ram Narayan V. Pathak—Published by the Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 4|- (1948).

This scholarly survey of old Gujarati meters is about the first of its kind in Gujerati literature. This survey is both historical and scientific. Though the subject is technical and not likely to appeal to the average lay reader. Apt illustrations, copious extracts and suitable selections from the works of old poets, serve to relieve the "dryness" of the main topic and render the text interesting. Like all other works of Prof. Pathak, this one too is thoughtful and the result of laborious, tedious but none-the-less valuable research.

K.

★

KATHIAWADNU MUMNA—By Bhagvanlal M. Mankad, M.A., B.T. Published by the Gujarat Vidyapitha, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 1|- (1948)

Mr. Mankad of (Rajkot) has a penchant for research in matters relating to tribes, clans and communities. The Mumnas, a converted (Hindu) community to Islam, are peculiar to Kathiawad. They are mainly agriculturist, backward in education and mostly illiterate. Their ways of life, marriage-rites, religious customs, domestic and other ways of life, are set out in this small book, which is full of information.

K.

★

Men With 'Martial Spirit'

JYESHTHIMALL JNATI AND MALLAPURANA by Prof. Bhogilal J. Sandesara, M.A. Published by the Gujarat Vidyapitha, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 0|14|0|-. (1948)

Jyesthimal or Jethimals or Jethis are an old subcaste of Modha Brahmins, whose main profession was the teaching of the use of bow and arrows (Dhanur Vidya) and the art of wrestling (Mallayudha). They came originally from Gujerat, but later migrated into South India through stress of circumstances. A separate Purana called the "Malla Purana" sets out their history, environs, ups and downs. Wrestlers, or Malls, were part of the Court entourage and states like Baroda and Mysore maintained their families. A picture in the Book shows their fight at Mysore. The Purana has been composed nearly 300 years ago. This book contains everything that requires to be known about these Brahmins with "martial spirit.'

K.

SHAMALUN VARTA SAHITYA by the late Prof. N. J. Trivedi, M. A. Published by the Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 1|-

Kavi Shamal has broken away from the convention under which poets of the early centuries composed poems in religious and mythological subjects only. He composed his poems on secular subjects, in the form of stories. The writer examines these stories from various points of view: the originals on which they were founded, their greatness, etc. He controverts the opinion of several Gujerati writers that Shamal was a social reformer He thinks that he had no idea of social reform, but was reproducing merely the works in Sanskrit etc. of those who had gone before him.

K.

SURVEY OF BENGALI LITERATURE

MODERN BENGALI LITERATURE "An Acre of Green Grass" by Buddhadeva Bose. Orient Longmans. Rs. 4-8.

There can be no better introduction to modern Bengali literature than this little book. Actually Bengali literature cannot be confined within the corners of an acre of green grass. It is far more extensive and varied than the literature in other Indian languages. In fact the latter owe much of their inspiration to eminent Bengali writers like Tagore and Sarat Chandra.

The rather quaint title of this book is perhaps due to the fact that Mr. Bose lays stress more on quality than quantity. His is a critic of receptive spirit and he is not afraid to draw attention to the shortcomings even of a Rabindranath. He also gives full justice to the less known authors who deserve it. In six scintillating chapters he surveys the literary scene and his judgments are criticisms and are a delight to read even if one disagrees with them here and there.

"Our literature so far" says Mr. Bose, is at its best in poetry and the short story; the novel is comparatively weak; our writers of fiction are surer masters of the Short Story which, at times, goes by the name of novel, being long enough to make a small book by itself. Again, "Bengali prose is now all right for description, narration and dialogue, but seems just to fall short of speculative, critical and philosophical writings." The author rightly believes that our political bondage has considerably retarded our literary development. This is true not only of Bengali but of all Indian languages. Books like the one under review are therefore particularly helpful at the present moment. It will be welcomed as a model of literary criticism not only in Bengal but all over the country and, one also hopes, it will provoke similar efforts in other Indian languages.

N. J.

Olga Marchenko, wife a Ukranian farmer was the first Russian witness to give evidence for Victor Kravchenko, author of "I chose Freedom" in the libel action in which he is suing a French Communist magazine for describing his book as fake and giving a false picture of Russia. Olga said that the Soviet Government was "a regime that tortures even its womenfolk, a regime of thieves and thugs.

Olga Marchenko is seen giving evidence during the case in Paris.

Let us talk it over

IT is rather intriguing that the problem of women's education still continues to appear like a hydra-headed demon to many enlightened minds!

Talk of women's education and instantly the controversial issues which have already been decided in many countries of the world raise a storm of words. Though it is agreed on all hands that women's education is vitally related to the material and cultural well-being of a nation, opinion is divergent on the practical methods of reaching the desired aim.

There is one school of thought which doubts the desirability of giving the same type of education to men and women while the other one is frankly apprehensive of boys and girls learning together—or of what is known as co-education. There is yet another section which believes in the efficacy of co-education if only administered in small doses! With all this it must be "remembered that our country's educational needs are pressing and that we are unfortunately handicapped by lack of funds. Under these circumstances it will not be possible for to do away with co-education, it is undoubtedly an economic proposition.

However, in order to derive full benefit from it we must see that co-education which is to be provided in our schools and colleges is real co-education in every sense of the term. The type of education which masquerades under that name at present is a mere sham. Instead of creating a healthy atmosphere, it fosters unnatural attitudes in the young minds. Excepting a few schools and colleges in a place like Bombay, it has become a mere farce. There is no free exchange of thoughts and ideas between our boys and girls, leave aside a spirit of comradeship between them. On the contrary there is a general tendency to harass the girls!

* * *

It is obvious that such conditions only help to create peculiar complexes in our youth which pursue them in after life too. Perhaps this was unavoidable in the transitional stage of our society. But now the time is ripe for reshaping education because as a free people we must live a fuller life and that can be possible only if our education is sound. The ideal way of making it so is to turn it into a co-operative effort of both men and women, not only at the learning stage. The first visible change in this direction could be made by having a far greater number of women teachers in co-educational institutions which at present have at the most a couple of women on the staff! Such a step will certainly make for balance in the administration which is completely lacking now.

Some of the countries wherein co-education was tried for a number of years are now abandoning it at certain stages but that's no reason why we should scared of it. It is true that our experiment with it hasn't proved very satisfactory either. But then it is due to the fact that we started co-education at the wrong end. Instead of introducing it right from the primary stage we have been having it in the universities only. This was of course inevitable as the number of girls going in for 'varsity education was small and it was not quite possible to have separate colleges for them.

But now that their number is increasing, there is a growing tendency to discourage them from taking higher education! Why is it so? Is it because we take an artisan's view of education? Like the potter or the carpenter who argues that the knowledge of the three R's won't make him a better craftsman we also argue that knowing algebraical factors doesn't help woman to prepare an omlette!! But then isn't it equally true that reading Shakespeare or Kalidas doesn't help the boys to get along in life?

Well, this is not to say that to justify one wrong, we must perpetrate another. The whole reasoning ultimately boils down to the fact that there should be a re-orientation of our education which uptil now has been too theoretical. Introduction of vocational bias at an earlier stage will yield good results.

However, will it be proper to give a different education to girls because their natural vocation is of home-making and child breeding? Only recently the Premier of Bombay expressed his views on this vital question and he did it with the intention of "giving rise to discussion in educational circles". Therefore it is the duty of those interested in the welfare of the nation to give serious attention to this burning topic.

—*Leela*

Net overskirts delicately-smocked waistlines or yards of frilling—the effect is the same. Small girls party frocks this year create a charming illusion of fragility.

The picture-book charm of scarlet velvet bows on dotted organdie, and an Alice-in-Wonderland frock in white tulle.

SARI PARADE AT WASHINGTON SHOW

SARIS from India, modelled by Indian and American young women, stole the show at an amateur fashion in which many of Washington's most prominent women participated.

Press Features

Two Washington newspapers, the "Post" and "Star", featured the Indian section of the Fashion Fair with huge photographs and long articles. The "Star" shows an American girl, Virginia Patterson, demonstrating how a sari may be used as drape over the Western evening gown to enhance the beauty of the gown and the wearer. Lady Rama Rau, wife of the Indian Ambassador looks on with her daughter, Mrs. Premila Wagle, both in saris.

The "Post" caption says: "The graceful charm of the sari is demonstrated by these two young Indian women. Miss Kamala Gogate, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. V. Gogate, wears a black Benares sari, the border embroidered in gold and red metallic threads. Mrs. Premila Wagle wears a white ensemble with choli or bodice of satin, embroidered with silk threads and circles of coloured glass. Her sari, of silk chiffon, has a wide border of intricate design. Both wear antique jewelry of India".

The "Post" story, by Peggy Proston, says: "Something ancient in fashion —the sari of India—took the spotlight away from modern modes at yesterday's weekly 'Fashion Fair' at the Statler Hotel.

"The story of the exquisite native costume of the Indian women was unfolded to the audience by Lady Rama Rau, wife of the Ambassador of India. Wearing a sari of midnight blue and silver, she served as commentator for that part of the programme which was devoted to fashions of her homeland. Her models were wives and daughters of members of the embassy staff, including her own beautiful daughter, Mrs. Premila Wagle.

Western Dress Put In Shade

"Moving with a grace and poise few American women achieve without intensive training, the amateur mannequins of India paced the runway in their trailing filmy robes. Made of the sheerest of pure silk chiffons and georgettes, the saris are tinted in every imaginable hue and bordered in sparkling designs of metallic threads. When seen against the brilliant, dark beauty of the Indian women they have a charm that tends to make western clothes seem dull and drab.

"The Indian costume consists of three parts, according to Lady Rama Rau. There is the silk underskirt and a separate choli or bodice. Over this the sari, six yards in length, is draped and folded to form a variety of effects. The women of North India use one end to form a drape covering the head; in Southern India the same section is allowed to flow down over one shoulder.

"But the sari, fashion of the Old World that it is, has a place in the New World as well. This was demonstrated when Mrs. Wagle draped a richly embroidered sari over a modern black evening dress. She showed how it may be worn in several different ways, each lending new beauty to a basic western dress.

"This will come as good news to lucky Washington women whose husbands brought them saris from India during the war years. No doubt the beautiful lengths of cloth have remained packed in tissue paper, while their owners wondered what to do with them. But they need wonder no longer. Just unwrap it and experiment a bit. You'll be amazed at what it will accomplish.

"The embassy room was filled with luncheon guests for the event. Among those seated at the celebrity table were Mrs. Clinton Anderson and Mrs. James P. Kem, wives of the Senators from New Mexico and Missouri respectively.

"Also in the audience were Mrs. Charles Brannan, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture; Senora De Dillon, wife of the Ecuadorian Ambassador; Senora Ala, wife of the Iranian Ambassador; Mrs. Stanley Reed, wife of the Supreme Court Justice; Mrs. Tom Clark, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. Robert Taft, wife of the prominent Republican Senator from Ohio".

"MY FIRST FIGHTS"

(Continued From Page 5)

now and then." Mr. Roxborough hung up on that man.

That's where Mike Jacobs came in. He talked to Mr. Roxborough. He came out to watch me fight. Then he told me. "Joe you can fight on the level when you fight for me. I you win, you win. You dont have to drop any for anybody. He said, "I'll make a lot of money for you." He told Mr. Roxborough he would fix it for me to fight Primo Carnera in New York, to give me my first fight with an ex-heavyweight champ. Mr. Roxborough and Julian Black said that was okay.

Moves To 'Big Time'

Then Mr. Jacobs got the Heart Milk Fund writers behind him, and they fixed to take the heavyweight fights away from the Garden promoters. They figured they could do it with me. I finished up what Mr. Roxborough already had signed me for. (I beat Reds Barry in San Francisco in three rounds on March 8 and got dol. 4,000 for it and that made my average dol. 1,000 a week for those first three months in 1935 and then I got ready to fight Natie Brown. Three weeks later I fought Natie Brown in the Detroit Stadium.)

Mr. Jacobs hired a special train and brought all the New York sports-writers out to Detroit to see me fight. Mr. Roxborough and Mr. Black talked up what this fight meant to me. They said it could start me up into where I could get maybe dol. 100,000 a fight or better, if I showed up good in front of the New York writers. I don't worry much, but this keyed me up.

Natie Brown fooled me. He didn't come out open. He came out covered and it was hard to find a hole to shoot at. I got through a few times. He cut pretty easy and I worked on his eyes, but I couldn't put him away. He stayed the ten rounds.

Joe Goes To Work For "Uncle Mike"

After the fight Mr. Roxborough and Mr. Black took me and Chappie over to a big suite in the hotel in Detroit and there was a big party with music and liquor. I don't drink nor smoke any and I didn't take anything that night, but I liked the party. Mr. Roxborough said the New York writers liked the way I worked. They said I was a good fighter. Then Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Black and Mr. Roxborough got papers fixed up for Mr. Jacobs to promote my fights in New York with the Hearst papers to back me for the Milk Fund. I don't think any writer ever told where we signed that contract, but it was in the men's room in that suite at the party that night. We went in there because the writers were really whooping it up.

HOUNDS PASTURE

(Continued From Page 2)

there was a nauseating stench as of carrion out on hot sands a terrible sickness like that caused by gas—then a tap of sandalled feet—a chill foreboding of a presence: then the presence—vast and sombre and unutterably unearthly.

In the caverns beneath the Priory stood together—phantom hound and grisly monk—terrible guardians of the treasures of death and gold. Igod screamed. Magerison shouted, Thorrold moaned:

And the long dead shape of Thorrold's brother fell like dry earth swiftly to fragments. Dust went to dust and no longer was there any shape of death or life beafore them.

"This is the end." Thorrold spoke the words as a man might utter a creed.

(To be continued)

ART NOTES

By V.G. Vyas.

HISTORICAL VALUES OF ARCHAEOLOGY—MOTIFS TEACH DANCE—WANTED SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY—LOSS OF PRE-HISTORIC SITES—ART AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY—INDIA IN CHILD ART EXHIBITIONS—MADRAS FOR REVIVAL OF STAGE.

Inspiring was the address of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's Minister of Education, to the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology at New Delhi. He conveyed, in it, an assurance that the development of archaeological studies is one of the immediate concerns of the Government. While appreciating the importance of the subject he said that something must be done to develop it in spite of the present financial difficulty.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

The Minister of Education has rightly complained that no attempts have been made to utilise the resources of archaeology to discover the country's ancient history which is still concealed in the depths of the soil. Incontrovertible evidences deduced from archaeological researches should form the basis of historical statements; and no edition of a country's history should be considered as final as long as the resources of archaeology are not exhausted. The compilers of Indian history in the past had failed to derive benefits from the methods of achaeologists, because they had no appreciation of the historical significance of archaeological findings.

Monuments in sites and exhibits in museums are seen with labels pointing to the periods to which they belong; but the pages of Indian history do not allocate them in the context of the same periods. Archaeology has, so far, remained merely a subject of antiquarian or academic interest. It should now be fully appraised as a source capable of yielding data essential to the compilation of history. Coordination of efforts of archaeologists and historians should be the 'sine quo non' of the task of recompiling India's history in all its phases.

The edition of history, as compiled during the foreign rule, reads more or less, like a record, in chronological order, of the rise and fall of dynasties, political incidents and military campaigns. It fails to convey a fair impression of the intellectual attainments, cultural traits and literary and artistic achievements of India in the past. The historian, now in the environments of freedom, should not repeat the mistakes committed by his predecessor. He should present the glorious past of his country in its proper settings and perspective; and he will find plenty of material, for his undertaking, in the archaeological finds like relics of art and architecture, inscriptions, coins, manuscripts and literary and dramatic works.

MOTIFS OF ART

Apart from their historical values, the relics of arts—painting and sculpture—are indispensable to the understanding of the traditions and technique to which they owe their distinctive character. Again these very examples of painting and sculpture furnish useful aids to sociological studies and especially to the correct estimation of the technique of other forms of Indian art. Dance and Abhinaya are theoretically treated in treatises and demonstrated by hereditary masters to the extent known to them; but they are available in visible forms as motifs of painting and sculpture.

Like historians, scholars and students of different arts will find rich material in the relics of painting and sculpture. Dance and Abhinaya as motifs of such relics are practical demonstrations of the various sequences of their elaborate classical technique laid down in the treatises. Such motifs are numerous and are scattered far and wide, but they must be collected and collated by art scholars in order to initiate the revival of the classical dance in the right direction.

WORK AHEAD

In the loss of the pre-historic sites—Mohanjo Daro, Harappa and Taxila, India has sustained heavily as a result of partition. The Government is alive to the consequences of the loss and also to the necessity of exploring new fields in order to compensate for it. A programme of excavations and

Open Air drama staged by Cultural Front.

not merely surface exploration should be the right way to such compensation. The Department will get an extensive area in the states which have merged with the provinces. It should, further, claim archaeological jurisdiction over the states which have constituted themselves into unions. A thorough survey of such a vast and hitherto unexplored field will yield some sites rich in material in their depth and, therefore, suitable for excavation.

A scheme of the expansion and reorganisation of the Department was discussed by the Advisory Board. The staff will have to be reorganised and expanded in order to ensure efficiency of work; and at the same time, ways and means of recruitment will have to be considered. The provision of permanent facilities for training outside the department is essential to the advancement of archaeology; its necessity was also stressed by Maulana Azad.

Two officers, said Maulana Azad, have been sent to the United Kingdom for advanced training; India should certainly take full advantage of the latest methods adopted in the world, but she should not depend entirely upon foreign countries for the training of the personnel. Epigraphy, numismatics and excavation are highly specialised subjects, and the students should receive thorough and systematic training in them in a special institution. The Government should now undertake the establishment of centres for training in all the branches of archaeology. The officials should come out of their bureaucratic seclusion and treat independent workers as their equals and collaborators for a common purpose. The department should be a centre of all the archaeological activities—official as well as non-official.

COST OF PARTITION

Anxiety about the condition of the monuments which have gone to the share of Pakistan was expressed by Dr. Tarachand, Secretary to the Educational Department, but it was allayed by the assurance given by Mr. Naqvi, who attended the Board's meeting on invitation as an observer from Pakistan. Referring to such monuments Mr. Naqvi declared "whether they be in India or Pakistan or any part of the world, they are of help to the country concerned and they are more clear to us than for us", and then he added, "we are preserving them and we are conserving them as best as possible." In spite of the assurances, India should at least desire that the monuments are made freely accessible to her.

Unlike exhibits in museums, monuments cannot be shifted. The surrender of the pre-historic sites to Pakistan was, therefore, inevitable. Likewise, Pakistan has much on this side which should be of vital interest to her. However, in spite of partition, at least art and archaeology cannot be dispensed with as a link and binding force between the two Dominins. The observation made by Mr. Naqvi that "mutual co-operation therefore in the sphere of our activities becomes all the more essential", seems to have been prompted by the realistic view of the situation. Assurances and expressions of solicitude for co-operation should be followed by constructive action. From them should emerge an Inter-Dominion organisation for the exchange of archaeological studies. Such an organisation will be conducive to the progress of archaeology on both sides.

VALUES OF CULTURES

Culture, said Pakistan's Governor-General H.E. Khwaja Nazimuddin recently at Dacca, should recognise no frontiers and admit no obstacles. The world at large should enjoy the benefits of research and pool its achievements in the realm of arts, science and literature. Proceeding he asserted that such benefits should not become the monopoly of any particular nation or country. Here is an affirmation of the principle that research in any sphere and truly creative work have international values.

There can be no difference of opinion as regards the conception of culture discussed by the Governor-General of Pakistan. Every country should leave its own original achievements in the sphere of art, literature or science for the benefit of mankind. It should esteem the same as its own contribution to world-culture. Egoism, secrecy and undue insistence on the right of authorship or ownership foster the unhealthy spirit of narrow nationalism. They are likely to lead t othe degradation of art and to the misuse of science. Creative endeavour of every country, be it in the sphere of art, literature or science, should be harnessed to the noble purpose of strengthening international relations.

ART-FOLK AND TRIBAL

The Department of Anthropology of the Government of India has worked out a comprehensive programme of survey. According to it, the survey will be undertaken under three heads—physical anthropology, biological investigations and cultural studies and will thus embrace all the aspects of life. For the sake of scientific inquiry, experts will be available in a good number. Experts in the line should also be engaged for approach to art which will be included in cultural studies.

At present any art form which is confined to rural areas or which has no semblance of the classical technique is empirically placed in the category of folk art, and little attempt has, hitherto, been made to study art of the people and tribal communities. A few persons have approached folk songs, but they have picked up the literary content and discarded music. Fashionable dance-professionals have touched a few folk dances with the selfish motive of placing on the stage "initiations" as items of their costly recitals. Arts like dance, music and drama of the village-folks and primitive offer an extensive field for survey and research. They need to be studied for the sake of their own peculiarities and also for the sake of their affinity with or bearing upon the corresponding classical arts. Since the anthropological survey is going to be an expensive undertaking, the Government should take care that art is investigated thoroughly and by experts

INDIA'S CHILD ART

In the course of this year, three International Exhibitions of Child Art will be held in California, Sydney and Manheim. India is invited to participate in them. The Government of India has asked for the co-operation of schools and their pupils with the work of first class quality which should give a true impression of the artistic ability of this country's children. Those, to whom selection is entrusted, should make sure that the country is represented in these exhibitions in the best manner.

The invitation to India to join International Exhibitions should stimulate wider popularisation of the values and significance of child art. It should also lead to the complete reorganisation of the system of teaching art in the form of drawing in schools. The Art Education Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay has recommended the introduction, in schools, of the latest and rational methods of training in art—the methods which aim at the cultivation of creative self-expression and art appreciation. True child art is an unaided expression of the child and needs such methods of training for its production. India's child art will prove to be distinctive in future, if children's faculty of creative expression is stimulated and not stifled by initiative methods.

REVIVAL OF STAGE

The Government of Madras is understood to have appointed a committee of ten members to report on the steps to be taken for the revival of dramatic art, particularly in the Telugu areas. The Committee is asked, at the same time, to report on the utilisation of the stage as a means of adult education and rural development. There should be no confusion between the two issues. The revival of dramatic art should be the primary concern of the Government.

At a time when the film industry which is responsible, in no small measure, for the present condition of the stage, is knocking at the doors of the Central Government for maximum help, it is encouraging to learn that the Government of Madras has moved in the direction of the revival of dramatic art and has, thereby, given a lead to other Provinces and States' Unions. Bombay, which was once very popular for its theatre-land, has allowed the film industry to usurp almost all of its theatres. The last to fall was the Baliwalla Grand Theatre. The first requisite of the revival of dramatic art is the theatre. Will the Government of Bombay take some steps to revive and encourage the stage?

OUR DELHI LETTER: From Our Correspondent

LET CAPITAL FLOW BACK TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

BANKING Bill dominated the Union Parliament during the week. At its consideration stage most of the vocal members launched an attack on the Imperial Bank, demanding its immediate nationalisation. In doing this, they even forgot the Bill. Nationalisation according to them has a narrower meaning. It meant the acquiring by the State of an undertaking, owned, financed and managed by the non-Indians. Waterdown of the Congress Economic Committee's Report published last year should be a pointer that the protagonists of the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank are not the advocates of the socialisation of means of production as such.

The Two Extremes

On the extreme was Mr. B. Das, who regarded the Imperial Bank as the Public Enemy Number One. On the other extreme was Sir Homi Mody who asserted that the cry of nationalisation was responsible for the present stagnation in the economic and industrial life of the country. The Deputy Speaker, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar alleged that the Finance Minister had stated outside the House that he would nationalise the Imperial Bank in two or three years' time. The Finance Minister himself, however, declared that he was opposed to the nationalisation of the commercial undertakings, such as the Imperial Bank. He, however, promised to undertake a revision of the Imperial Bank Act at an early date.

The debate on the clauses of the Bill was dragged notwithstanding the fact the Finance Minister had announced that he would accept only two amendments. One could understand the attitude of the non-Congress Members. They were not subject to the Party discipline and were, therefore free to move any amendment It should, however, be a matter of some surprise, when, the Congress members resort to this delaying tactics, as they did with success.

Origin Of The Bill

The Banking Bill has a long history. It was drafted by the Reserve Bank and approved by its wholly Indian Directorate. It was thereafter circulated by the Reserve Bank for eliciting opinions. The Reserve Bank finanlised its draft in the light of opinions received. It was, thereafter introduced in the now defunct Central Legislative Assembly by the then Finance Member, Sir Jeremy Raisman and was referred to a Selec; Committee The Bill, as emerged from the Select Committee was withdrawn by Sir Shanmukham Chetty, then Finance Minister last cold weather.

Another bill was, later, on, introduced in the Union Parliament and was referred to a Second Select Committee. The Bill as emerged from this Select Committee is now being disposed off by the Parliament No one, it will be thus seen, could accuse the Finance Minister of rushing through the Bill. The country and the House has been given ample opportunity to discuss the bill in all its aspects. Hours were, however, wasted to enable the Lawyers to take to Bank management as a part time hobby. The average daily output of the House had been a few clauses of the Bill. There were nearly three hundred amendments

War Agaist Hindu Code Bill

There is a little story attached to this delaying tactics,. The item on the Order Paper, following the Banking Companies Bill is the Hindu Code Bill. The Hindu Orthodoxy in the House was dead set against the Hindu Code Bill. But for the Prime Minister, this Bill would not have found place even on the agenda. It is interesting that the letter of the ex-President of the Congress, Rajen Babu, was given the widest publicity but its reply, nailing down all the arguments against Parliament undertaking the legislation, written by the Prime Minister has been carefully kept away from the public. How the Governor-General's name was dragged into the controversy by the Hindu Orthodoxy has now been completely exposed. One view here is that the passage of the Banking Bill was deliberately prolonged to crowd out the Hindu Code Bill. The Finance Minister was the unfortunate victim of this controversy. He is one of the busiest Ministers. On the top of this, he has to write his Budget Speech and frame his taxation proposals. Thanks to the opponents of the Hindu Code Bill, he had to sit in his seat, listening to speeches on amendments, which their movers know, would not be accepted or carried through the House. Members, when they got tired or bored, went out to drink coffee in the garden. The Finance Minister has no such respite. The cold war against the Hindu Code Bill is on.

The Hindu Code Bill has several more hurdles to pass Firstly the Orthodoxy has made a flank attack by raising a point of order It is claimed that the Bill, as has emerged from the Select Commitee, was not the Bill which was referred to it. The provisions of the Bill were rearranged before it was placed before the Select Committee. The Law Minister's case is that the Bill was not altered in any material point and as such the Select Committee did not discuss a different Bill, but the same Bill as was referred to it, after it had been better arranged. If the Bill does survive this onslaught, it is highly doubtful, if the second reading of the Bill will be taken up by the Parliament, during its current session. General view amongst the Congressmen appears to be to pass the consideration motion this session and take up the remaining stages of the Bill after the General elections, say in 1952. For, the Bill, it is apprehended, will have serious repercussions and the Congress may even lose the elections because of its passage.

The Prime Minister has all along been brave. According to lobbies, he recently declared that he would prefer to lose elections, if success in the elections were based on the continuation of inequalities, which the Hindu Code sought to remove.

Nationaisation Issue

Let me refer back to nationalisation. In its application in India, nationalisation becomes a highly desirable policy if it were used to acquire, say the British assets and management of Indian Railways and inland waterways services. It becomes a highly objectionable and detestable policy, if it were intended to acquire by the State say the Indian Air Services. The cry of racialism raised in this country is having its repercussions elsewhere. Indians in Burma, Ceylon and South Africa have to pay for it with their livelihood and even with their lives.If commonulism isbad internally racialism is doubly bad internationally. Mr. B. Das, who launched a severe onslaught against the British employees of the Imperial Bank, probably did not realize hat even Asians outside India can play the same game.

There is another aspect of this question. Will the citizens of the Commonwealth, including Great Britain be regarded aliens and foreigners under the dual nationality provision of the Indo-British concord? Under the proposed Indian Nationality Bill, there could be no discrimination on racial ground against the citizens of the Commonwealth. There could be no objection to the present management and against the British employees of the Imperial Bank, if this contention were accepted.

It should be realized by now that the Indian employees pop up their demands of pay and allowances, as soon as an undertaking is taken over by the State in this country. This is, notwithstanding the fact that emoluments paid by the Government to its employees are, as a rule, higher to those paid by private enterprise so far as the rank and file are concerned.

There is a third issue. There are three preconditions of planning and nationalisation. They are:

(1 The Civil Service must be reasonably efficient and honest.

(2) The conception of respecting the regulations laid down by the Government must be reasonably widespread.

(3) Citizens must be reasonably ready to pay their taxes.

Conception Of Regulations

These three conditions do exist in Britain. They do not exist in this country. Let me explain. The Big executive in India, as elsewhere, gravitates to business and not to Civil Service. The cases of Sir Gurunath Bewoor, Sri Lakshmipati Misra, Sir S. N. Roy and Mr. I. S. Puri, to cite only four instances of the Government of India's employees should illustrate the point.

The existence of the Tax Investigation Commission, likewise should be convincing proof that there is no reasonable readiness to pay taxes.

The widespread corruption, nepotism and back-straching, prevalent in India, today should also convince people that the conception of respecting regulations is not widespread in this the regulations of India

Nationalisation under the modern conditions of India will, therefore, be like putting a cart before a horse It will be wiser to create conditions for nationalisation and its successful working before nationalisation was resorted to.

This, however, does not affect the new and old industries, the ownership and management of which, the State has already reserved for itself. This by itself is a vast field. The Government has also decided to regulate certain industries. This again is a big enterprise. Stability and consolidation are two primary needs of this country today and nothing should be done to retard progress of these two objectives. Efforts therefore, shall be made during the session to break the deadlock and create conditions for an easy flow back of capital into private enterprise.

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SHORT STORY:

BY JEFEL

Ques And Quers

THEY say 'tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Even Wars and Cyclones have their respective advantages. Whether wars or cyclones justify the advantages is beyond the ken of this story. But there are certain things which have been brougt about during the war and one of them is queing-up. Unfortunately even good things deteriorate and queing up has become a disease known to medical men as Mrs. Drewet's disease.

At A Restaurant

In London one queus up automatically for practically everything; not only to purchase stores, or daily rations; not only to get your theatre ticket or bus ticket, but even to lunch at a restaurant. One day I want to Selfridge's to purchase a pair of pyjamas but was disappointed as they demanded clothing coupons which I did not possess. After going from counter to counter and completing my shopping which consisted of a shaving stick and a packet of razor blades, I decided to lunch somewhere and being a stranger in the place, asked the girl at the counter where I could have a spot of lunch close by. "Why, but you can go upstairs, Sir, we have a lovely Restaurant" she replied. Accordingly I took the lift and went up only to find a long queu of two abreast waiting to get in at the end of which was a young lady all by herself. Naturally I feel in. After a while I inspected my neighbour and decided to break the ice. The queus can be terribly boring. "Excuse me, madam, but what are we queuing up for".

"Oh, to get in the restaurant" she replied

I see was about all I could whisper.

Everything told me I cannot remain dumb when a charming lady was standing by my side. So after a while I began — —

"Is the lunch free for the customers"?

She looked me full in the face and with a beautiful smile and replied:

"Oh, no, you have to pay for it"

I laughed at my own stupidity which was of course feigned. In another few minutes, while we advanced in the queu, other people joined us behind and I began wondering if their turn to lunch would come before tea-time. We ourselves progressed and as we came up to within a few paces to the door I turned round and boldly asked my neighbour if she would lunch at my table. She said it was easier to get a seat for one than seats for two. But just as luck would have it, the usher shouted, "Seats for two"! Would she come, I quietly asked. "Yes". So we marched up to the table indicated.

An Intellectual!

By this time we were chatting like two old friends and somehow touched upon Prof. Joad's recent article on Public Schools in England. Prof. Joad is on the Brains Trust and answers questions. That week it was whether Public Schools should be thrown open to every boy in the country. My friend had most pronounced views on the subject, had read the article, and her knowledge of things in general left no doubt in my mind that here was not merely a pretty girl but an intellectual. I don't know what I ate but I do know that I have never eaten a better lunch in my life. When it was time to pay the bill I told my friend how much I had enjoyed her company and asked whether she would give me the pleasure of paying for her lunch. To my surprise she point blank refused. When the maid came round my friend asked for the bill. The maid made out the bill, folded it neatly and placed in the plate and left. We continued joking and laughing and when the maid re-appeared I asked her for my bill.

"I gave the bill to her ladyship" she answered to my great secret delight. I reprimanded her and when the maid left, I reminded my friend that she had lost the first round and was now losing the second.

"Please pass the bill, here" I said and sh did. Eventually I settled the bill and asked my charming neighbour.

"What is this ladyship business".

"You are cute, aren't you? if you must know, I am Lady So and So." was the answer. To say that I was stunned, would be to put it mildly.

If everyone' else's experience of queuing up were as pleasant as mine, queuing up would not be a disease; it would be a perennial adventure.

But Mrs. Drewet had one morning been out shopping. When she returned she found her house closed and automatically, through sheer force of habit, stood in front of her door. Some strangers passing by queued up behind her only to be followed by some of her neighbours. After a while Mr. Drewet returned home and to his astonishment found a long queu outside his door. Going up to his wife he asked.

"Mabel, what is the meaning of this Queu?"

And she replied "Why I am queuing up to enter the house". "Surely you need not queue up to enter YOUR own house" THE husband replied and held her by the hand and walked in. But the tragedy did not end here. The people who were shooed off made for the nearest lamp post and queued up there. Hence the disease is named after "Mabel Drewet".

The Paris Touch

There is another way of queuing up in Paris. At busy bus stops the French have very ingenous mechanism in the shape of a metal drum, in which is fitted a paper roll with perforated numbered tickets. Each would-be passenger pulls out a ticket and in that order boards the bus. There is no physical queuing up. While I was watching the French method, I noticed an elderly woman coming up to the box and helping herself to a ticket. Several people followed her and did the same; when the bus arrived the old woman attempted to board but the conductor declined to take her in. A little confusion ensued, when a few people who were among the last were admitted and the bus drove away. More people soon arrived and pulled out their respective slips and when the next bus arrived the old woman referred to was again refused admittance. She protested and on a detailed enquiry it was found that someone had put the roll inside the machine the wrong way; No. 89 was first, 88 the next and so the last was served first. So even the French system is apt to go wrong.

Now, which of the two systems would suit our people, I wonder. Since our bus queues need the supervision of a policeman and even so there is so much confusion, it would appear that the French system would be more suitable to this country.

A Concert featuring four of America's top wind instrumentalists. Max Kaminsky solos on the trumpet (right foreground) to Joe Marsala's clarinet accompaniment while trumpet players Bebby Hackett (left) and Muggsy Spanier (second from left) await their cues.

The Unity Of Science

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

(Exclutive to the 'Bombay Chronicle' Weekly

TWO STATMENTS are often made about science which I believe to be false. One is that science is losing its unity and breaking up into a series of isolated studies, such as astronomy, organic chemistry entomology, and so on. The other is that there are some facts which we can never hope to discover, and which are thus unknowable. There is some truth in the first statement. A lot of scientists, inlcuding some very good ones, are specialists. But there is no need to be a specialist. The other seems to me much more dubious. If there is no answer to a question, that probably means there is no sense in asking it. We shall never know whether flying elephants have good or bad tempers, because there are no flying elephants. It seems likely that we have been asking equally unanswerable questions about the position and speed of atoms. Today I want to describe two bits of work which demonstrate the unity of science, and one of which may answer a question that might have been thought unanswerable.

Thirty years ago Aston discovered that elements seldom or never consisted of atoms all with the same weight but of mixtures of atoms with two or more different weights and with very similar chemical properties. In particular, oxygen consists mainly of atoms of weight 16 units, the unit being nearly the weight of a hydrogen atom. But about one atom in 500 has a weight of 18 units. It is very difficult to separate these different sorts of atoms, or isotopes, as they are called.

The type of atomic bomb used on Hiroshima was made by separating the isotopes of uranium and the greatly stimulated interest in methods of separting others. Professor Urey, of Chicago, finds that the proportions of the two kind of oxygen atom are not quite the same in water and in calcium carbonote slowly crystallised from it. The heavier kind of atom tends to concentrate in the crystal, especially at low temperatures. Putting the principle very roughly the heavier kinds of atoms tend to concentrate in the solid where there is less motion, and the light ones in the liquid. The change with temperature is very slight the ratio of the two sorts of atom only varies between 487 to one at freezing points and 490 to one at body temperature. Nevertheless, it can be measured very accurately.

Remnants Of Palms

Urey and his colleagues found that the oxygen atoms in sea shells formed in the tropics were slightly heavier on the average, than in those formed in the Arctic, with those of the temperate zone intermediate. Now this is at best a very roundabout way of measuring the temperature of sea water. But things became much more interesting when similar measurements were made on fossil shells from the English chalk. To judge from them, the average temperature of the sea where the chalk was formed varied at different times from 63 degrees G. to 80 degrees F. This is in full agreement with the fact that the beds such as London clay, laid down soon after the chalk, contain remnants of palms and other plants which now only grow in the tropics.

It is going to be possible to make similar measurements with other elements, and some of them are likely to give better results than oxygen. If they agree, we shall be able to make rough maps of the world's climates at different times in the past. So far we have only been able to estimate the temperatures at which a few salt beds were laid down. Proper climatic maps will enable geologists to accept or reject with confidence the theories according to which the continents have gifted over the earth's surface, and England was a great deal nearer the equator during most of its history than it is today.

They will also answer a question which is even more interesting to biologists. When did our ancestors become warm-blooded, instead of cold-blooded, like most animals? And did this change occur gradually or suddenly? We know already that many features of the skeleton changed at different times. The first change from the reptilian type was the differentiation of a set of teeth, which were all pretty much alike, into cutting teeth, dog-teeth and grinders. Then came changes in the limb bones, especially the wrists and ankles, associated with walking rather than crawling. Water still, there were changes in the lower jaw, the ears and several parts of the skull. Any day we may hope for fossils of pregnant females, which will tell us that at a certain date our ancestors had started to bring forth living young.

But some people put down the change of temperature as "one of the things we shall never know".

It looks as if we should know it at least roughly, within the next ten years. I even think it quite probable that the production of milk causes enough changes in the bones and teeth to be recorded, and that it may be possible in future to say that such and such a tooth came from a female which had produced milk after four births.

For I believe in the unity of the world and therefore the unity of science. No part of it is without some influence on other parts, and therefore we can never say that any past fact is unknowable, even if at the moment we cannot see how it will be known. A good example of the slow but steady growth of the unity of science comes from the work of Auerbach of Prisecnice, in Czechoslovakia.

Surface Tensions

There are plenty of measurements of the speed of sound in liquids, and also of their surface tension. That is to say, the force which makes the surface of a drop as small as possible. The speeds of sound do not vary very much. They range from about a mile and a fifth per second in glycerine to about half a mile a second in Ethyl Iodide at ordinary temperatures. However, in liquified gases at low temperatures, the speeds are slower and may even be as low as that in air, which is only about a mile in five seconds.

The surface tensions vary a great deal more. Auerbach finds that from the density and the sound speed one can generally calculate the surface tensions correct within ten per cent, which is not so bad, since the highest surface tension is over 2000 times the lowest. Water does not fit the calculation very well, but it is a queer stuff in many ways, contracting instead of expanding when heated a little above its freezing point, so we might expect it to deviate.

In fact, here is another little bit of unity, a point in which the world is more rational and predicable than it was previously known to be. When we know as much about liquids as we do about gases or crystals, we shall see why Auerbac's rule is fairly near the truth. At present we know less for the arrangements of atoms in a gas is quite irregular, in a crystal very regular, but in a liquid somewhat intermediate. So we have yet no very good theory of liquids. But the regularities which are found suggest that a theory will be produced. In fact, the world does not get mysterious as we find out more about it. Certainly we find new questions to ask, but we also find the answers to old ones.

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FLASH-BACK FROM THE FIFTH TEST

THE GRIM STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY IN THE FIFTH AND FINAL TEST MATCH BETWEEN THE WEST INDIES AND INDIA WILL GO DOWN IN THE ANNALS OF CRICKET HISTORY AS A MEMORABLE EVENT. THE FORTUNES SEEMED TO FLUCTUATE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE MATCH AND THE LAST AND FINAL DAY SAW THE CLIMAX OF THE GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTIES OF CRICKET WHEN INDIA, DETERMINED TO BEAT THE CLOCK AND FORCE A DECISION IN THEIR FAVOUR, FAILED IN THEIR OBJECT BY A NARROD MARGIN OF 6 RUNS. THEIR HEROIC FIGHT AGAINST HEAVY ODDS WON WORLDWIDE TRIBUTES FROM THE CRITICS OF THE GAME AS WELL AS THE SPORTING PUBLIC.

GOMEZ AWAITING HIS TURN TO GO OUT TO BAT. ON EXTREME LEFT (WITH GLASSES) IS CHRISTIANI.

THREE OF THE INDIAN PLAYERS SNAPPED IN THE PLAYERS' ENCLOSURE. IN THE FOREGROUND IS LALA AMARNATH, INDIA'S SKIPPER. BEHIND HIM ARE PHADKAR (WITH PADS ON) AND BANNERJI.

THE "BLACK BRADMAN", GEORGE HEADLEY (RIGHT) IS SEEN CHATTING WITH S. K. GURUNATHAN OF "THE HINDU", MADRAS.

A SECTION OF THE PRESS ENCLOSURE KEENLY WATCHING THE GAME IN ITS FATEFUL MOMENTS ON THE LAST DAY, WHEN THE INDIANS WERE FIGHTING FOR RUNS AGAINST TIME.

—Photos by Tolaram

C. T. SARAWATE (CENTRE IN FRONT ROW), P. SEN (WITH NECKTIE) AND RANGACHARI THE MADRAS SPEED MERCHANT, (WITH SCORE CARD IN HIS HAND) APPEAR TO DISCUSS THE PROSPECTS OF THE MATCH WITH THE WEST INDIES PLAYERS.

SOME OF THE WEST INDIES PLAYERS SNAPPED WITH THEIR FRIENDS IN THE PLAYERS' ENCLOSURE. THEY ARE ALLAN RAE, WEEKES, CHRISTIANI, GODDARD, ATKINSON, CAMERON AND RICKARDS.

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